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THE WEATHER—PARIS: Monday, possible showers. Temp. 7-14 (45-57). Tuesday, variable. LOWDOWN: Monday, showers. Temp. 7-14 (45-57). Tuesday, variable. SNOW: Monday, Temp. 11-16 (52-61). NEW YORK: Monday, snow. Temp. -3-5 (27-41).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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| Austria | 12.8 | Spain | 12.8 |
| Belgium | 12.8 | Sweden | 12.8 |
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Paris Arrests Arab Sought for Munich Olympics Massacre

By James F. Clarity

PARIS, Jan. 9 (NYT)—French intelligence authorities disclosed today that they have arrested a Palestinian official widely suspected of having planned the massacre in which 11 Israeli athletes and 6 other persons were killed at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

The Palestinian, known as Abu Daoud, a member of the Revolutionary Council of al-Fatah, the strongest group in the Palestine Liberation Organization, was arrested in a Right Bank Paris hotel Friday night after being questioned by agents of the French internal counter-intelligence agency.

He was detained after France received an arrest order issued by Interpol, the international police agency, at the request of the West German government.

The arrest placed the administration of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in a delicate diplomatic position.

The presidential palace as well as the Foreign Ministry declined to comment on the case, as several Arab governments reportedly protested the arrest and a pro-Palestinian French organization called for the release of the detained man, whose real name is believed to be Mohammed Daoud Andeh.

According to police sources, Abu Daoud entered France Friday on an Israeli passport bearing the name Youssef Raji. He reportedly was traveling with a Palestinian delegation arriving to attend the funeral of a Palestinian activist and bookshop owner, Mahmoud Saleh, who was murdered on a Paris street last Monday.

West Germany and Israel both were considering whether to demand Mr. Daoud's extradition, knowledgeable diplomatic officials said. If such a demand is made, France will be faced with two politically difficult options.

If extradition is granted, after the French authorities establish that the man they arrested is actually the one sought for the Munich massacre, France will risk sharp criticism from some oil-producing Arab nations, such as Iraq, Libya and Algeria. This country's agreeing to extradition would also be criticized in some Arab circles, and certainly among Palestinians, as compromising France's recently avowed support for the establishment of an independent Palestinian nation after an overall peace settlement in the Middle East.

If, however, France does not agree to extradition, it presumably would be castigated by some of its Western allies as having reneged on an agreement reached among Common Market countries last June to take stricter measures in dealing with terrorists.

Mandatory Release

In recent years, several terrorists, some working for the Palestinian cause, have slipped through the hands of the French police. One of these is the international terrorist organization known as Carlos.

If no nation requests extradition within 18 days, French law requires that the detainee be allowed to travel to the country of his choice.

Diplomatic and intelligence officials here noted that, in the past, PLO terrorist groups have swiftly launched new attacks to gain power to bargain for the release of prisoners such as this suspect.

In fact, Mr. Daoud's release by Jordan was reportedly the objective of two terrorist operations in 1973. One occurred in Khartoum, the Sudan, where a Palestinian leader, Youssef Khatib, and several other diplomats were killed and the other was directed at the Saudi Arabian Embassy here in Paris.

Mr. Daoud was being held after being sentenced to death for plotting an attack on the government of King Hussein. The Palestinian, who is identified by Western intelligence experts as one of the leaders of the Black September terrorist organization, was allowed to leave Jordan in September, 1973.

About 40 Years Old

Police sources said that Mr. Daoud, a lawyer who is believed to have been born in Baghdad about 40 years ago, did not resist arrest.

They added that he had been among Palestinian officials received at the Foreign Ministry here Friday and offered condolences on the unsolved murder of the bookshop owner, who had also been an al-Fatah activist and former PLO representative in Paris.

The suspect was arrested a few hours after his visit to the ministry, the sources said.



Abou Daoud

France, Arab States to Build Armaments Industry in Egypt

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (UPI)—French Defense Minister Yves Bourges said yesterday that France will participate directly with an Arab consortium in setting up an arms industry in Egypt. He added that implementation of the project is about to begin.

Before leaving Egypt today, Mr. Bourges said at a news conference that France did not intend to contribute money to the Arab industry. "The French role will be limited to the extension of technical assistance, whether by providing factory equipment or training the necessary personnel," he said.

In a statement given yesterday to the Middle East News Agency, Mr. Bourges had said: "France will participate directly with the Arab Authority for Military Industrialization in setting up an armaments industry in Egypt, whether by establishing factories or extending technical assistance."

"Although the preparatory studies were complex, we are about to reach the phase of implementation now," he said.

Eden, Deteriorating, Flown to His Home

ALVEDISTON, England, Jan. 9 (AP)—Sir Anthony Eden, 79, Britain's World War II foreign secretary and prime minister during the 1956 Suez crisis, "has deteriorated rapidly in recent days due to progressing liver failure," his doctors said today. Sir Anthony, now the Earl of Avon, was brought to his home here by ambulance earlier in the day after arriving in England on an emergency flight from Florida.

The authority is a multimillion-dollar consortium set-up by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. French officials said priority will go to the construction of a plant in Egypt to produce French-designed Mirage fighter-bombers.

Mr. Bourges yesterday held a second round of talks with Egypt's War Minister, Gen. Mohamed Abdel-Ghany Gamaay, to study the Arab plan and French assistance to it.

Gen. Gamaay said after yesterday's session: "Military industrialization is a strategic project, and its completion will take several years."

Mr. Bourges today met with President Anwar Sadat to discuss the French-Arab project and then boarded a plane for home.

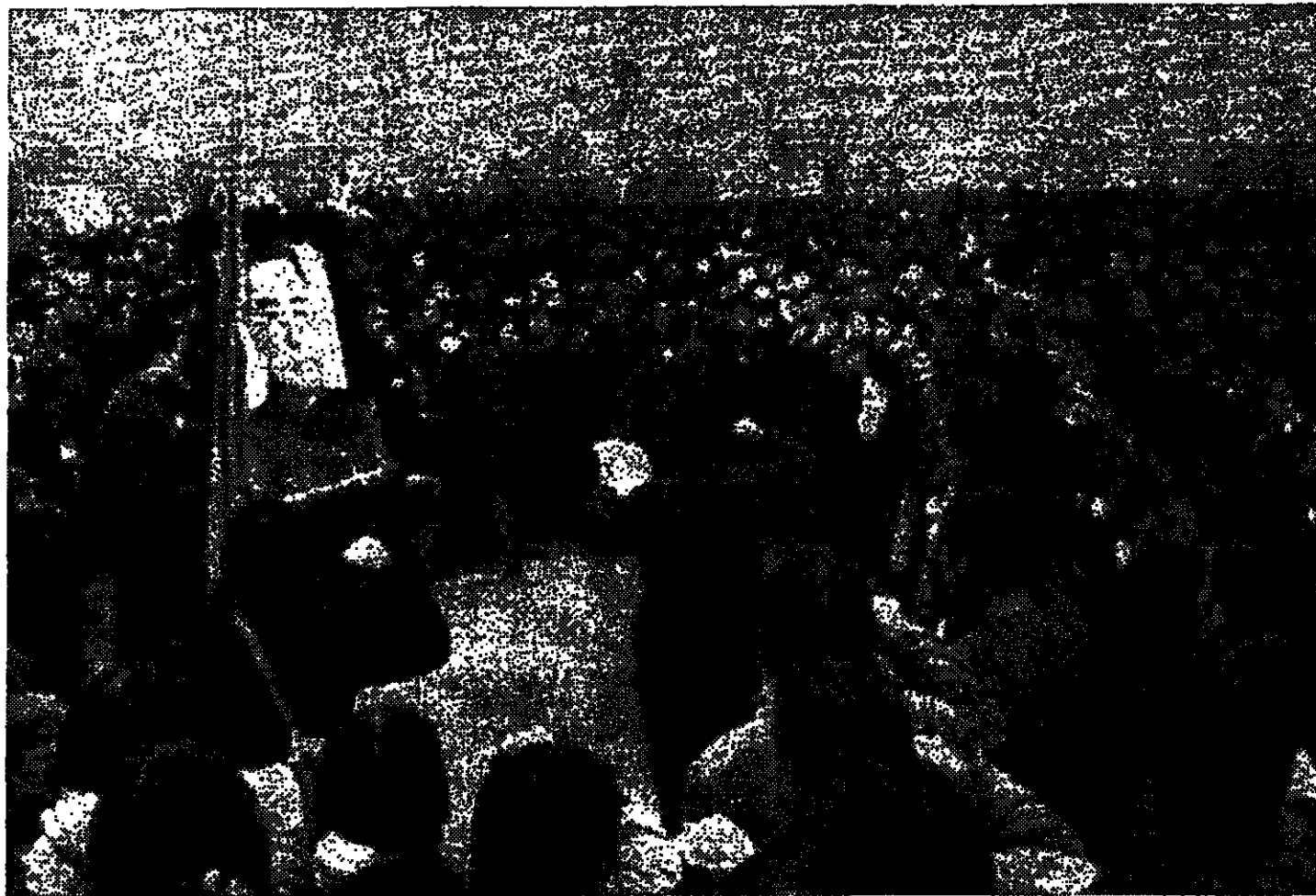
The newspaper Al-Ahram said Mr. Bourges and Gen. Gamaay discussed offers made by several French firms to contribute 49 per cent of the capital of the military factories which the consortium will build in Egypt.

According to the newspaper, the offers came from:

- Dassault, the manufacturer of Mirage warplanes.
- Thomson, which makes electronic equipment and the Crotale surface-to-air missile.
- Matra, which produces aircraft engines.
- Aerospatiale, which manufactures military helicopters and transport planes.

The newspaper did not say if any decisions were reached about these offers.

It said the Arab consortium's capital will amount to \$1 billion, but only 5 per cent of this amount has been raised.



Part of the crowd that filled Peking's Tiananmen square Saturday on the first anniversary of Chou En-lai's death.

A Million Honor Chou on Anniversary

Peking Wall Posters Support Teng for Premier

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (AP)—A million Chinese gathered in Peking's main square today to honor the late Premier Chou En-lai as wall posters demanded that Mr. Chou's protégé be elevated to premier.

Japan's Kyodo news service said the posters calling for the elevation of Teng Hsiao-ping, who was dismissed as vice-premier last year, also demanded punishment for those responsible for stopping a demonstration.

During the tribute for Mr. Chou last April, the removal of wreaths honoring the late Premier led to violence for which Mr. Teng was blamed.

However, Kyodo said, wall posters today criticized Wu Teh, mayor of Peking and a member of the Communist party Politburo, and Ma Hsiao-shan, a party Central Committee alternate member in charge of the capital's worker militia corps, for dispersing crowds at the April memorial.

These developments are tied to a major Chinese campaign against the "gang of four" radical leaders. However, it was not known whether Mr. Wu and Mr. Ma have been directly linked to them.

Led by Chiang Ching, widow of Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the four were arrested in October and accused of trying to seize control of the party and government.

Also attacked by wall posters was Chen Hsiang-shan, commander of the Peking units of the Chinese Army and a Politburo member. The posters accused him of having cooperated with the gang of four, Kyodo said.

Replaced by Hua

The four first succeeded in ousting Mr. Teng from high office during the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s, but Mr. Chou rehabilitated him in 1973. Mr. Teng was expected to be named acting premier after Mr. Chou's death, but he was ousted last April and Hua Kuo-feng got the post. After Mao's death last September, Mr. Hua became chairman of the Communist party as well as Premier.

Recent wall posters say the gang of four touched off the Tiananmen incident in April to topple Mr. Teng and assert that his only error was not being able to overcome the radicals.

The four also have been accused of having attempted to topple Mr. Chou and form their own Cabinet. Ultimately, the official press says, they wanted to make Miss Chiang the successor to Mao as party chairman.

Apparently seeking to identify itself with Mr. Chou's popularity and moderate policies, Mr. Hua's government has shown a documentary film on Mr. Chou's life and published numerous articles during the weekend praising his loyalty to Mao and hard work as China's leading administrator, moderator and peacemaker.

Front Page

Kyodo estimated the crowd at the memorial service for Mr. Chou at about 300,000. Indicating official support, the Chinese news agency reported that the front page of the People's Daily, China's leading newspaper, carried a feature "on the moving scenes of people in the capital paying respects to Premier Chou and his work."

After Mr. Chou's funeral, the radicals, then in control of the press, banished all mention of him. Following their arrest, Mr. Hua's government revived Mr. Chou's goal of giving priority to making China an economically and technologically advanced nation by the end of this century.

When Mr. Teng sought to push economic advancement, the radicals said he was a "capitalist road" who was willing to accept "either a black cat or a white cat, as long as it catches mice."

There has been speculation that Mr. Hua might relinquish his lesser post of Premier, but vice-premier and financial expert Li Hsien-shan has been mentioned in the speculation as the leading candidate for the post.

There has been no public official encouragement for the wall posters demanding Mr. Teng's reinstatement and punishment of those who put down the Tiananmen fighting.

Kyodo said thousands of wreaths were on display in Tiananmen Square today in memory of Mr. Chou. Several leaflets circulated in the square described Mr. Wu as a slaughterer of the people and said "the 8 million Peking citizens will not support Wu Teh."

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Mr. Richard has also had discussions with Mr. Smith and South African Prime Minister John Vorster and plans further talks with the white leaders.

The British negotiator is expected to have discussions with Mr. Kaunda tomorrow and also with Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Muzemba.

Neither of the two other Rhodesian nationalist factions, led by the Rev. Mubvumba Sibhile and Bishop Muzemba, has direct control over guerrilla forces but both claim to have some of the



Ivan Rogalsky

Espionage Is Alleged

U.S. Cites Soviet Immigrant In Classified Documents Case

NEWARK, N.J., Jan. 9 (UPI)—A former Soviet seaman is being held on charges of conspiring to pass classified documents concerning the U.S. space program to a Soviet official.

Ivan Rogalsky, 34, a permanent resident alien living in Jackson Township, N.J., was charged yesterday with obtaining documents which he allegedly planned to give to Yevgeny Karpov, a ranking official assigned to the Soviet mission at the United Nations and a suspected KGB agent.

Mr. Rogalsky, who used a Soviet interpreter during his court appearance before U.S. Judge William Hunt, refused to answer questions about his financial status under oath and was provided with a temporary attorney who said the suspect was unemployed and indigent.

Mr. Rogalsky was arrested Friday night by FBI agents in Lakewood, N.J., after he allegedly received from an RCA engineer

a highly classified document titled "Statement of Work—Investigation of Special Techniques Relating to Satellite Communications."

Federal authorities said that Paul Nekrasov, a senior project engineer for RCA Corp. Astro-Electronics Division in Princeton, who first met Mr. Rogalsky at a party in California in November, 1974, had been cooperating with the government during the probe.

Officials said that in November, Mr. Nekrasov, who holds a security clearance at the RCA facility in Princeton, gave Mr. Rogalsky an unclassified document on NASA's space shuttle program.

Alleged Meeting

Federal agents said that Mr. Rogalsky drove to New York City, parked his car and sat waiting. Mr. Karpov allegedly then entered the vehicle for about two minutes and left on foot. An official said that no classified documents have fallen into Soviet hands.

In requesting no bail, U.S. At-

5 Black States Back Rhodesian Movement

From Wire Dispatches

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 9.—The five black "front-line" states confronting Rhodesia will give their full support to the Patriotic Front, the Rhodesian nationalist movement claiming the support of the country's blacks, Zanzibar President Julius Nyerere said today.

At the end of a weekend meeting of the front-line states in the Zambian capital, Mr. Nyerere said the five—Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana—had made the decision to help the front bring about an end to white minority rule in Rhodesia. The front is led by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

The decision appeared to be a setback to the hopes of Ivor Richard, British chairman of the ad hoc Geneva talks on the future of an independent Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) under black rule.

The Patriotic Front is an alliance of two groups which came together shortly before the Geneva conference opened in October. The front commands the support of the guerrillas and claims to have the political allegiance of the majority of Rhodesia's 6.1 million blacks.

Neither of the two other Rhodesian nationalist factions, led by the Rev. Mubvumba Sibhile and Bishop Muzemba, has direct control over guerrilla forces but both claim to have some of the

Mozambique-based fighters' support.

Mr. Nyerere said he would not remain in Lusaka to await the arrival tomorrow of Mr. Richard, who spent the weekend in Nairobi "reflecting" on his six-nation shuttle of black and white southern Africa. He has been trying to find support for a British commissioner in Rhodesia during the two-year interim period leading to black majority rule.

Mr. Nyerere did not specifically say what the front-line states' reaction was to the proposal, which Mr. Richard discussed last week with four of the group's presidents, Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda, Mozambique's Samora Machel, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, and Mr. Nyerere himself.

He and Mr. Machel had expressed qualified support for Mr. Richard's proposal, which modified the peace package presented in September by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Richard has also had discussions with Mr. Smith and South African Prime Minister John Vorster and plans further talks with the white leaders.

The British negotiator is expected to have discussions with Mr. Kaunda tomorrow and also with Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Muzemba.

Mondale to Visit W. Europe, Japan To Plan Summit

By Edward Walsh

PLAINFIELD, N.J., Jan. 9 (UPI)—Vice-President-elect Walter Mondale will visit Japan and Western Europe this month as a prelude to a possible economic summit conference that could be held as early as May, President-elect Jimmy Carter announced yesterday.

Mr. Carter said the weeklong trip to Japan, West Germany, France, Britain and the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Economic Community in Brussels will take place during the first week that he and Mr. Mondale are in office. Speaking to reporters outside his home here, Mr. Carter said that no firm decision had been made to hold an economic summit conference among the leaders of the major industrial non-Communist nations. But he said that if it is expected such a gathering to take place this year and that he would attend it.

In addition to economic policy and the possible summit, Mr. Carter said that Mr. Mondale will discuss with the foreign leaders "better means by which we might coordinate our NATO policies, deal with the problems of the increased oil prices and also share with them some of our potential plans at that time for helping resolve the problems surrounding Cyprus with Turkey and Greece, the Mideast and the southern African question."

Other Trips Planned

Mr. Carter said that other foreign trips are being planned for early in his administration by Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance and others. He said he will attempt to keep his travel schedule to a minimum during his first year in office, preferring instead to invite foreign leaders to visit the United States.

One exception to that, he added, would be a trip to the proposed economic summit conference.

Mr. Carter also said that he expects to meet with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev before next autumn and that he hopes there is "substantial progress" in reaching a new strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement before then.

Discussing the messages that have been exchanged between him and Soviet officials since his election, Mr. Carter said there has been "no major breakthrough on SALT yet" and that "we have not gotten down to any detailed discussion with the Soviet Union, of course, at this point."

He said the messages recently delivered to Mr. Vance and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger

Walter Mondale

by Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin "have been encouraging, but I think that's to be expected."

More Visible Role

"When you get down to the details of implementation of the general commitments, that's when the problems come in," Mr. Carter added.

The trip that Mr. Mondale will undertake is the latest example of Mr. Carter's often-stated determination "to give his Vice President a major and highly visible role in the administration."

Mr. Carter said that preliminary arrangements for the trip have already been made and that next week he will personally telephone British Prime Minister James Callaghan, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda to discuss the Mondale visit.

The purposes of the Mondale trip, according to Mr. Carter, include providing the leaders of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Schmidt's Role Weakened

W. Germans Look to Carter To Help European Recovery

BONN, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is showing an uncharacteristic anxiety about the economic future and his fears are shared by some of his top advisers and West German industrialists.

While increasing urgency is mounting in many say they are counting on the Carter administration to take immediate steps to keep the Western world from sliding into a new recession.

Mr. Schmidt, the strongest Western European leader, was weakened seriously by the loss of his strong parliament majority in the October election. But only in recent weeks has the extent of his weakness become clear.

So far, he has been unable or unwilling to move to stimulate his country's faltering economic recovery. And while West Germany has just provided \$800 million of an international loan to help Britain through its balance-of-payments crisis, Bonn officials say there is little else they can do to help Britain or Italy unless the United States takes the leading role.

A sense of frustration that the formulas of the past no longer work is setting in. In a New Year's message taped for a television broadcast here, he said, "In the last few months it has become clear that things will never again be the way they were before 1974."

Student, 15, Dies In Spain During Amnesty Protest

MADRID, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Clashes in the Basque region between thousands of pro-amnesty demonstrators and riot police today left one dead, police sources said.

They said a 15-year-old trade school student, Juan Manuel Iztas, was found dead of undetermined causes after contingents of riot police and paramilitary Civil Guards moved in to break up a demonstration by about 10,000 protesters in Sestao, an industrial suburb of the city of Bilbao.

The incident occurred during a 16-day campaign in the northern Basque region to win amnesty for about 200 remaining political prisoners, of whom three-fourths are Basque separatists and guerrillas.

The national news agency Cifra said there were no marks on young Iztas when he was found lying in a patio near the scene of the clashes. There were reports that he fell six feet to the patio while being chased by riot police, Cifra said.

The demonstration began after about 3,000 persons showed up at a church where 110 protesters held an all-night pro-amnesty sit-in.

Festivities Heard

"Helmut is really down," a close aide said. "He was even talking about quitting at one point."

Pessimistic talk is heard frequently here as the steam keeps running out of the recovery. Unemployment—almost unknown before 1974—is around the million mark, or 4.5 per cent of the labor force. And many influential West German businessmen and political leaders—reflecting the views of the Western European community—are saying that economic leadership must come from Washington in the coming year.

The Chancellor and the economic minister certainly are waiting for a powerful economic stimulation package from the new administration," said Karl Otto Pöhl, the government's chief monetary expert.

A high-ranking Bonn economist said: "No one here really expects another recession—but I don't think it's impossible."

Hans Birmbaum, chief executive of the state-owned Salzgitter AG Steel Works, noted that the European steel industry is in worse shape now than at the beginning of the recession.

"We're at the beginning of a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



BUSINESS END—This view of the super proton synchrotron accelerator shows the final stages of the 7-kilometer-long electromagnetic accelerating and focusing device where protons from the circulating beam are diverted into a line leading into an experimental area. The accelerator, 2.2 kilometers in diameter and 13 meters underground on the Swiss-French border near Geneva, went into operation this weekend. The European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN) runs it.

As Bankers Meet in Basel Accord Held Likely on Sterling Balances

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Central bankers of the United States and the other leading industrial countries are expected to reach agreement by tomorrow in Basel on a novel solution to the long-standing problem of Britain's sterling balances, according to U.S. and British officials.

The problem, which has cropped up from time to time in the postwar period, is the holdings of pounds by foreign governments and central banks, now worth about \$4 billion, that are inherently unstable and put downward pressure on the pound.

A final agreement is not a certainty, the officials cautioned, though they expressed optimism on the outlook. Details have been kept secret but the package is known to be significantly different from the type of arrangement in the past, aimed at stabilizing the sterling balances, that has not really solved the problem.

Worsening the Problem

When foreign countries sell some of their pounds—either because they need dollars or because they fear that the pound's exchange rate may fall—they make the pound's problem worse by exerting downward pressure on it in the foreign-exchange market. Britain can offset this pressure only by using some of its dollar reserves for intervention in the market.

Negotiations among top Treasury officials, as well as the heads of the central banks, have been proceeding quietly for about a month. Edwin Yeo, under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, left without public announcement for Europe Friday, though normally Treasury officials do not attend the central bankers' meetings in Basel, held under the auspices of the Bank for International Settlements.

While the U.S. share of the package will apparently not require approval by Congress, the Ford administration is acutely conscious of the importance of achieving general acceptance of its merits by the key members of Congress involved, such as Rep. Henry Reuss, the Wisconsin Democrat who is the chairman of the House Banking Committee.

Financially Sound

"I believe that it is financially sound and will be seen as such in Congress," a high official said. "And I also think it provides a real solution to the British problem."

A sharp drop in the official sterling balances was a major contributing element in the decline of the pound last year. By the same token, the reduction in the total outstanding has made the remaining problem more manageable and a solution less potentially costly to the other industrial countries in a position to help.

Private holdings of pounds by foreigners, worth \$6 billion, are not involved. They are not as volatile as official balances and are not regarded as a serious problem.

Chance to Switch

According to reports of the proposed package, it will not as in the past provide any exchange-rate guarantee to the official sterling holders. They may, however, be offered the opportunity to switch any liquid, short-term sterling holdings into a longer-term security fixed against the dollar or a "basket" of leading currencies.

This security would presumably count as a fixed debt of Britain.

with a scheduled repayment period, this is known as "funding" some of the balances.

The second reported part of the package provides some protection for Britain in case of a further running down of the official balances. The Bank for International Settlements may float a bond issue, backed by a line of credit from the U.S. Federal Reserve system and other foreign central banks, if Britain's official sterling balances fell below an agreed amount. Britain could call on the Settlements Bank to make up the difference—to replenish Britain's reserves—and then would have a debt to the bank.

While both parts of the package could lead to additional British debt, the operation would really amount to substitution of one kind of debt for another. This is because the sterling balances themselves are, in practice, a British debt.

Marcos Says He May Break Military Relations With U.S.

By Bernard Wideman

MANILA, Jan. 9 (WP).—Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, declaring that it might be time for his country to cease "being dominated," says that he is considering breaking military ties with the United States.

The statement, made in a speech to the Law Alumni Association of the University of the Philippines Friday night, was the strongest that Mr. Marcos has made on the question of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. It represented a distinct departure from his previous stand that the bases are "stabilizing

factor in the Western Pacific, and that they would be allowed to stay as long as the United States paid rent for the land and base authorities respected Philippine jurisdiction.

Diplomatic observers here said they doubt the new Philippine position is more than a bargaining tactic in negotiations for a new treaty covering the U.S. bases. Treaty negotiations failed early last month when the two countries disagreed over a Ford administration proposal.

'Insulted' by Report

In addition to references to the negotiations problem, Mr. Marcos also said the government and the Filipino people had been "insulted" by recent State Department reports that his martial law administration violates the human rights of Philippine citizens.

Mr. Marcos called a recent State Department report on the violations to the House International Affairs Committee a "particularly offensive document," and said that his government denied "in the strongest possible terms, with outrage, the cavalier reference to the alleged torture and inhuman treatment of political prisoners."

Defining a political prisoner as one who is detained without charges being filed against him, Mr. Marcos said, "We have no political prisoners in the Philippines." Other sources indicate, however, that there are an estimated 5,000 persons in detention for political reasons in the Philippines and that only a few hundred of them have been charged with any crimes.

The State Department report, outlining human rights violations in six countries, was mandated by an amendment to last year's foreign aid bill which required that the House be furnished with information on such abuses in any country receiving U.S. aid.

Mr. Marcos said the fact that such a document was issued despite the military agreement between the two countries—a mutual defense pact, a military assistance pact and the bases agreement—"makes more extreme the insult and offense against the Filipino people and the government of the Philippines."

15,000 U.S. Personnel

Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, the last two major U.S. military installations in Southeast Asia, with about 15,000 U.S. military personnel, occupy more than 170,000 acres in the Philippines.

Negotiations on a new treaty covering the bases have been deadlocked since early December, when Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos Romulo and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger disagreed on whether the Philippines had accepted a deal of \$1 billion in aid over five years for continued use of the bases.

Diplomatic sources here believe that the deal had been accepted by the Philippines, but that Mr. Marcos ordered Mr. Romulo to repudiate it. In answer to a reporter's question on the issue, Mr. Marcos recently said he had not authorized his foreign secretary to make any agreement with Mr. Kissinger, and indicated that he felt Mr. Romulo had exceeded his authority.

Mr. Marcos said last night that he has appointed a committee to study all aspects of U.S.-Philippine military relations and to determine "whether these bases do in fact provide us effective protection or whether they only increase the danger to our country because of the provocation the bases... represent [to others]."

The magazine reported that increased supplies will be made available in about the same proportions as in the past and that additional quantities will be marketed only to refiners and users at prices specified by the government and not sold through brokers. And the Saudis demanded that all buyers "submit to the government audited reports covering all such crude marketed by them, specifying prices, destinations and transportation costs."

Saudis Demand Savings on Oil Go Only to Consumer

NTICOSIA, Jan. 9 (AP).—Saudi Arabia says its increased oil production will go only to current customers and that they will have to account for all costs "so that no party other than the final consumer benefits from the low prices," a magazine reported yesterday.

The statement by the Saudi Oil Ministry was published in the Middle Eastern Economic Survey, an authoritative oil journal.

Says Strategy Would Invite Wider Soviet Retaliation U.S. Study Calls NATO Battlefield A-Arms Plan Outmoded

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The United States and its European allies are 20 years behind the times with contingency plans calling for the use of battlefield nuclear weapons to turn back a major conventional attack, according to a Congressional Budget Office study.

In a report to the Senate and House, the Budget Office said a first use of nuclear weapons by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has become extremely unlikely because it now would invite nuclear retaliation by the Soviet Union against targets in the United States as well as Europe.

The present plans were adopted in the early 1950s, when the United States had a nuclear monopoly and thus could threaten with credibility to use nuclear weapons in case of Soviet aggression. But the Soviet Union began to deploy its own nuclear weapons in the mid-1950s and has achieved a status of rough parity with the United States in intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Nevertheless, the report said, NATO planning continues to assume that short-range nuclear weapons—known as "theater" forces in the Pentagon—could be used as a last resort to avert a NATO defeat at the hands of the conventional forces of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies.

Large-Scale Response

"Use of nuclear weapons in such a case if conventional defenses were near collapse would have no means of turning defeat into victory," the report said. "Rather, it might provoke a large-scale response from formidable Soviet nuclear forces."

The United States maintains more than 7,000 short-range nuclear weapons in Europe. These include nuclear artillery shells, missiles, bombs to be dropped from aircraft, atomic munitions and nuclear-armed anti-aircraft missiles.

"The present rationale for theater nuclear weapons empowers their role in deterring both Soviet first use of nuclear weapons and attack by conventional forces," the report said. "These two concepts contain serious ambiguities and they may be inconsistent with each other. Further, present configuration of theater nuclear forces may not serve either of these objectives, even if the ambiguities are resolved."

The report suggested that NATO should concentrate on using nuclear weapons as a deterrent and should abandon plans for using them to counteract a conventional attack.

Strengthening Urged

It urged NATO to strengthen its conventional forces "to prevent rapid and decisive Warsaw Pact victory without requiring NATO to resort to theater nuclear weapons."

The report was one of six being prepared by the Budget Office to help Congress assess the Pentagon's budget for the forthcoming fiscal year. Budget Office specialists conceded that a

Mondale Sets Global Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

major allies with details of "what I and the United States Congress propose to do about the stimulation of our economy" and to discuss with them "the hopes of our own administration in international matters, particularly relating to economics and the alleviation of tensions in rare trouble spots."

Neither a time nor a place for a proposed economic summit conference has been set but Mr. Carter said it could be in the "latter part of May or sometime in June." Japan has been most often mentioned as the likely site.

President Ford has attended similar economic summit conferences in Rambouillet, France, and Paris, France.

On another foreign policy subject, Mr. Carter said he does not want to "presume the British government in [the] leading role" in seeking a solution to tensions in Rhodesia and elsewhere in southern Africa. He said he wants to inform the British that "we do back their efforts" and to "offer our good services" in seeking a solution.

Speechwriter Balks

FLAING, Ga., Jan. 9 (NYT).—A second member of President-elect Carter's inner circle will not be following him into the White House because the associate speechwriter Patrick Anderson, has decided to pursue his own career as a writer rather than serve as Mr. Carter's chief speechwriter.

Mr. Anderson, author of the novel "The President's Mistress" and other works of fiction and nonfiction, said he had "decided I would rather do my own writing."

Meanwhile, it was learned that Greg Schneider, the campaign aide to Mr. Carter who was removed from consideration as White House appointments secretary last week, had become the subject of a federal prosecutor's investigation, according to his attorney.

The investigation centered on his potential criminal liability in receiving unemployment compensation payments during 1976 while he was president of a consulting firm.

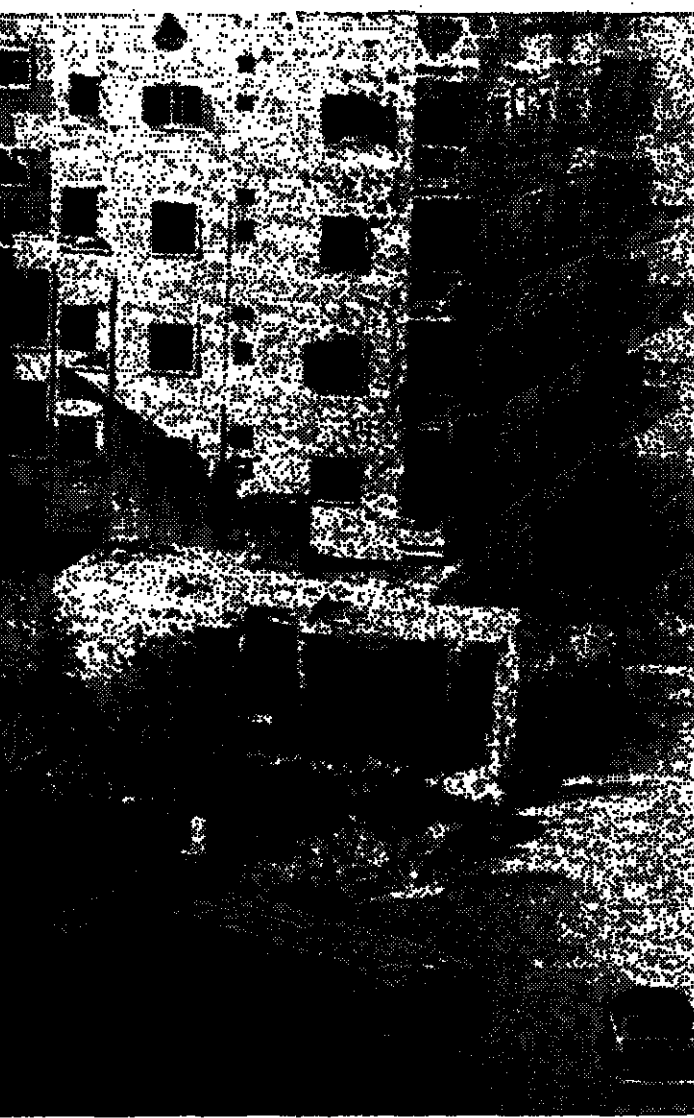
program to strengthen NATO's conventional forces and eliminate plans for first use of nuclear weapons probably would increase overall spending.

A Good Time

The theater nuclear plan was adopted initially as a cost-cutting device that would permit reductions in conventional forces.

But the Pentagon intends to begin modernizing some of its theater nuclear stockpile in the forthcoming fiscal year and the Congressional Budget Office said it might be a good time to determine if the weapons were needed at all.

While the report endorsed the



WORK TO DO—A truck loaded with cement arriving at a construction site in Beirut where repair and rebuilding of buildings damaged or destroyed in the long Lebanese civil war is slowly beginning to get under way.

Lebanon Adopts Guarantees To Boost Capital Investment

BEIRUT, Jan. 9 (NYT).—The government yesterday adopted a series of measures, including guarantees for foreign investment, designed to revitalize the war-battered economy.

The insurance plan, designed to attract capital to the country, will cover losses and damages which commercial firms or investors may suffer as a result of "war, war activity or civil strife."

The plan was announced in the form of a decree following a four-hour meeting of the Cabinet and President Elias Sarkis. Parliament last month granted the Cabinet the power to rule by decree.

The announcement said that new investments will be covered by a special bank that has administrative and financial independence from the government.

The bank, a joint venture between the government and private banks here, was also granted the authority to provide medium-term and long-term credit to businessmen to promote industrial and tourist development.

The Cabinet also announced the establishment of a special bank to finance housing projects. Such projects are essential to the government's efforts to find housing for those displaced by the civil war.

A French government team has been here since early last week to provide help in the reconstruction program. Planning Minister Amin al-Bizri said Friday that the French group will study projects for rebuilding the demolished downtown area.

A U.S. government team is due here soon to discuss a U.S. role in the reconstruction. Washington already has committed \$30 million worth of food supplies.

The Cabinet also decided to allocate \$7 million for improvement and expansion of the country's telecommunications system, especially the Telex and international telephone lines.

Talks Held on Disarming

BEIRUT, Jan. 9 (AP).—Four Arab powers initiated contacts with Palestinian leaders yesterday to disarm guerrilla units in Lebanon voluntarily, the government Beirut Radio reported.

Representatives of Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait stressed that all parties to the civil war will have to surrender their heavy weapons, the radio said.

President Sarkis served an ultimatum Friday that unless weapons were put under control of the Arab League peace-keeping force by midnight Wednesday, he would order troops to collect the arms by force.

Lebanese and Palestinian private armies are to dump their heavy arms at assigned depots controlled by the Syrian-dominated Arab League force. Christian leaders welcomed Mr. Sarkis' order and insisted that their arms will give up their weapons to the peace force.

Fahmy Says Arab Oil States Promise 'Confrontation' Aid

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, returning from an Arab foreign ministers conference today in Riyadh, said that agreement had been reached on financial assistance from oil-producing states to those countries actively involved in the conflict against Israel.

Mr. Fahmy, who returned early from the conference in order to greet Finnish Foreign Minister Kajo Korhonen, declared that the conference was a success. "Discussions centered on the financial assistance extended to the 'confrontation states,'" he said, "and agreement was reached on this question as well as on the broad lines of greater cooperation between the participants."

Later, however, Saudi Foreign Minister Saud bin Faisal, in Riyadh, was asked if the conference discussed increasing the financial subsidy to the confrontation states. He replied: "We have not discussed this question yet." Prince Saud said the talks will be resumed tomorrow morning and the outcome will be announced.

Mr. Fahmy said foreign ministers of the confrontation states—Egypt, Syria and Jordan—will hold further talks among themselves in Cairo when they gather for an Arab League Conference scheduled for next Saturday.

A Saudi Arabian newspaper said the Riyadh government was attempting to unite the confront-

continued stationing of nuclear weapons in Europe as a deterrent to a Soviet nuclear attack. It suggested that even this purpose might be outmoded. The report said the deterrent function could be fulfilled by submarine-launched missiles already assigned to NATO.

"This line of reasoning could lead to the conclusion that a European-based theater nuclear weapons could be eliminated by such a course of action would raise serious political difficulties with the NATO allies," the report said. "These weapons are important symbols of U.S. commitment to Europe."

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'New Breed' Soviet General To Head Warsaw Pact Units

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (AP).—The Red Army's chief of staff, Gen. Viktor Kulikov, has been appointed chief of Warsaw Pact forces, Tass reported yesterday. He succeeds the late Marshal Ivan Yakubovskiy.

In his new post, Gen. Kulikov, 55, who is considered one of the most brilliant officers on the Soviet general staff, will head the joint forces of the Soviet bloc nations.

Marshal Yakubovskiy died Nov. 30 at the age of 64.

His successor holds the rank of general of the army, the second highest in the Red Army. He has been succeeded as its chief of staff by Gen. Nikolai Ogarkov, the official news agency said.

Both officers are regarded by Western observers as representatives of the "new breed" in the Soviet military hierarchy.

Different Backgrounds

Whereas Marshal Yakubovskiy was a troop commander with top leadership experience in World War II, Gen. Kulikov and Gen. Ogarkov rose through the ranks in the postwar years primarily on the merits of their military minds and experience on the general staff.

Gen. Ogarkov, 59, has been a key member of the Soviet team negotiating for a new strategic arms limitation treaty with the United States.

Gen. Kulikov will probably be promoted to marshal the traditional rank for the commander in chief of Warsaw Pact forces, although Tass made no mention of promotions. Gen. Ogarkov also will assume the title of first deputy minister of defense, along with Gen. Kulikov, positions one step below Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov.

A Soviet officer has headed the Warsaw Pact forces since the alliance was founded in 1955. It includes Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, Romania and Bulgaria.

East German Post

The appointments follow a series of deaths in the Soviet military hierarchy in the last year. Seven months before Marshal Yakubovskiy's death, Soviet Defense Minister Andrei Grechko and the chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact, Gen. Sergei Stepanenko, died within a four-day period.

Gen. Kulikov joined the army in 1939 and was a young officer at the outbreak of World War II. He has both armored and infantry experience. Before becoming chief of staff in 1971, Gen. Kulikov commanded Soviet forces in East Germany.

Gen. Ogarkov, who also had combat experience as a World War II officer, has a military engineering background.

Some Western analysts believe that the Soviet chief of staff post is politically more powerful than the Warsaw Pact command because of its proximity to the Kremlin leadership. Both generals are members of the Communist party's Central Committee.

War II Officer

War II officer, has a military engineering background.

Some Western analysts believe that the Soviet chief of staff post is politically more powerful than the Warsaw Pact command because of its proximity to the Kremlin leadership. Both generals are members of the Communist party's Central Committee.

U.S. General Sees Risks in Korea Pullout

By John Saar

SEOUL, Jan. 9 (WP).—When the last major U.S. ground combat force from South Korea would "increase considerably" the risk of conflict with North Korea, the senior U.S. commander here warned.

The 14,000 GIs of the 2d U.S. Infantry Division are "very important in the deterrence of war," said Gen. John Vessey, the commander-in-chief of United Nations and U.S. forces in Korea.

"It's the one clear signal [North Korean President] Kim Il-sung that if he starts a war, he's taking on the U.S. and the U.S. will fight back," Gen. Vessey said. "You can say that air and naval forces deter also and that's true. Gen. Vessey continued, 'But when Kim Il-sung looks at it, we have had air and naval forces very close to Vietnam and we did not use them. And Vietnam went down the tube.'"

Carter Deliberations

In the first interview since he took over the Korea command in October, the 64-year-old four-star general added his voice to the senior operational command in Korea to those stressing caution on President-elect Jimmy Carter's troop withdrawal deliberations.

Gen. Vessey said he would be "very reluctant" to see the 2d Division pulled out and predicted it would not happen. Mr. Carter was an intelligent man who has many very good advisers and has promised to consider the Korean situation carefully, he said.

During the presidential campaign, Mr. Carter pledged to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea and to gradually phase out ground troops. After Japan and South Korea registered concern, Mr. Carter promised to consult both countries and appeared to moderate his views.

In a recent statement, Mr. Carter said the troop reduction would be very slow, careful and methodical.

Air Defense Brigade

Of the 39,000 U.S. military forces in South Korea, the 2d Division is by far the largest unit based there. Other important U.S. Army elements are an air defense brigade and a 1,500-man missile command with a tactical missile potential. A further 8,300 serve U.S. Air Force units which would give South Korea fire support in the event of a war and which Mr. Carter has declared will stay.

Gen. Vessey emphasized he was in no position to bargain with the U.S. government over troop levels but made his personal conviction plain. "As the operational commander, I tell my bosses what we need to do the jobs they've given me to do," he said. "And we don't have any fat here; we're awfully lean."

Without giving figures he indicated a slow reduction of non-2d Division troops was possible.

Church Jewels Stolen in Spain

MURCIA, Spain, Jan. 9 (AP).—Jewels valued at about 300 million pesetas (\$4.2 million) were stolen from the 514-year-old cathedral of this southeastern Spanish city, church officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the theft occurred overnight in the museum of the cathedral. The stolen jewels included the crown of the image of the virgin of La Fuensanta, patroness of Murcia, and the pectoral cross and ring of Luis Antonio Cardinal Belluga.

The officials said that the thieves may have entered the cathedral during the night. They opened the iron gate of the museum with a blowtorch.

Brazil and Colombia To Study Coffee Price

BOGOTA, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Brazil and Colombia, two of the world's biggest coffee producers, have agreed to call for a special session of the International Coffee Council to look into ways of stabilizing world prices, a government spokesman said here yesterday.

No date was mentioned for the proposed session, which will also be charged with studying the effects of a coffee boycott by consumers in the United States and Europe.

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News Analysis

Carter Economic Plan Is Eclectic

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—President-elect Jimmy Carter, in the first major policy decision of his coming administration, has taken an eclectic approach to the problem of stimulating a faster recovery from the recent recession.

His economic stimulus package, announced Friday in Plains, Ga., embodies some aspect of nearly

every plan that has ever been offered to him, with one notable exception: There is no tax incentive for businesses to increase their purchases of new machinery and equipment.

The program includes a tax rebate for those who believe that that is the only quick way to stimulate additional consumer purchasing, and with that, the economy generally.

It contains a permanent tax

cut, though a small one, for those who do not believe that one-time tax rebates really encourage much additional consumer spending. As a bonus, the permanent tax cut would mean a simpler tax form for millions.

The package contains a public works program, which will aid the construction industry and its workers, who have been especially hard hit by the recession and the slow recovery.

Creating Jobs

It contains substantial sums for other direct job-creation programs, financed by the government, much of which would apparently be aimed at employing the poor and the chronically unemployed.

It is stretched over two years so that it can contain both the programs that can be implemented quickly and those that cannot. The presentation of a two-year program at this time also means that the stimulus can be more or less continuous through next year, a period of uncertain economic health.

In addition, by advocating a two-year program, Mr. Carter can simultaneously hold down the size of this year's stimulus package to \$15 billion, so as not to upset fiscal conservatives, and also talk about a \$30-billion program to those labor, black and other groups who believe that a governmental effort of this magnitude is necessary if the unemployment rate is ever to be brought down significantly.

The most unexpected part of his package was, however, the proposed direct aid to business. In the place of an increase in the investment tax credit, which business executives across the nation had advocated, the Carter proposal would give businesses a tax credit amounting to 5 percent of the Social Security taxes that they pay for their employees.

Effect of Plan

Although the mechanics of the plan are somewhat complicated, the effect would be to reduce the 5 percent Social Security payments that have to be made by businesses, whether incorporated or not.

This is a controversial idea that has been discussed by economists for years. The fundamental concept behind it is that forgiving part of the payroll tax would be an incentive for increasing employment since it has the effect of making it cheaper for employers to hire labor.

The forgiveness of 5 percent of Social Security taxes was said to be the only part of the Carter package that was not absolutely firmly fixed. The alternative of including an increase in the investment tax credit is still under consideration, according to Charles Schultze, the chairman-designate of the Council of Economic Advisors.

The uncertainty over the choice between the investment credit and the partial forgiveness of employer payroll taxes seems likely to stem from doubts as to whether the business community would accept the latter without the former.

Objections Made

Many union and black leaders objected to the investment credit, saying that it encourages businesses to purchase labor-saving equipment that actually creates unemployment.

The tentative decision to propose a partial forgiveness of the payroll tax seems to stem from the need Mr. Carter felt to recognize the objections to an increase in the investment credit that were coming from some of his most important supporters but, at the same time, to give business some direct and immediate benefit from the economic stimulus package.

The package represents a middle ground in other particulars as well. For example, Mr. Carter rejected the notion of providing major additional purchasing power to the working poor through the tax system. Specifically, he rejected the idea, considered somewhat radical in many circles, of favoring part or all of the Social Security taxes paid by workers whose incomes are so low that they do not owe any income tax.

His permanent tax-cut proposal does help those who barely fall into the taxable category now. A single person now has to pay income tax if he or she has an income of \$2,700 or more, a married couple if they have an income of \$4,100 or more, and a couple with two children and an income of \$6,100 or more. The Carter plan would raise each of these taxable-threshold figures by \$700.

Local U.S. chambers of commerce also played a role in 97 cases, or 13 percent of the filings.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates accounted for 65 percent of the 396 boycott requests, according to the analysts, with Iraq, Libya and Bahrain the importing countries in 20 percent, and Jordan, Egypt, Oman, Muscat and Qatar in 11 percent.

Some Arab states such as Algeria, Morocco and the Sudan were not involved in any of the boycott reports filed during the four-week period.

Fare Protest Is Violent

HANNOVER, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Police used truncheons to disperse 400 demonstrators protesting the planned increase of trolley and bus fares over the weekend, police said today. Similar demonstrations took place in Bremen but police there reported no violence.



SINATRA FAMILY—Dolly Sinatra (2d from right), the mother of Frank, was lost on a weekend flight. Here is the family in Los Angeles in November when Frank received an award. From left, daughter Nancy, son Frank Jr., wife Barbara, the entertainer, his mother, and sister Tina.

In Wide-Ranging Interview

Ford Doesn't Bar Possibility Of Again Seeking Public Post

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (WP).—President Ford pledged to play an active leadership role in the Republican party and declines to rule out the possibility that he may run again for public office.

In a 50-minute interview in his Oval Office Friday, Mr. Ford defended his support of James Baker 3d for selection as Repub-

Ford Studies New Relief to Draft Evaders

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—President Ford has ruled out any blanket amnesty for military deserters and draft evaders but is considering granting relief to a few limited categories of Vietnam-era offenders, White House officials have disclosed.

Mr. Ford said late last month that he would look into the possibility of a general amnesty for Vietnam war deserters and draft resisters after he was asked to do so by the widow of Sen. Philip Hart of Michigan.

The President has now let members of his staff know that he will not grant a blanket amnesty for deserters and draft resisters. Neither does he intend to reopen his program of limited amnesty, which expired last year, aides said Friday.

'Gesture' Indicated

But as a "gesture," as a White House official put it, the President is seriously considering taking action involving clemency for a few men who ran afoul of the law because of the war.

One possibility, the aide said, was the restoration of veteran's rights to former servicemen who were wounded in the line of duty in Vietnam but who later deserted or committed some other offense that cost them their rights.

The aide noted that the number of these men was not very great. The aide did not say why Mr. Ford thought some gesture was in order. But since Mr. Ford first said he would look anew at the amnesty question, a number of observers, including a few inside the White House, speculated that he had been put in an awkward position by his affirmative reply to Mrs. Hart's request and her public disclosure of it.

Mr. Ford had previously offered draft resisters, but not convicted deserters, a form of limited amnesty by giving them the opportunity to "work their way back into society" through public service. Of 106,473 eligible for the program, 21,723 took advantage of it before it expired last year.

British Company Defends Jet After Criticism in U.S.

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The British makers of the Harrier jump-jet said yesterday that U.S. Marines have a spare parts problem with the vertical takeoff plane because they have flown it "much more than originally envisaged."

Hawker Siddeley, the British firm, was responding to a U.S. congressional report critical of the availability of spare parts for 110 of the jets used by the Marine Corps.

The General Accounting Office report, released in Washington Friday, said that at times up to three-quarters of the Harriers were unfit for combat. It said the U.S. Navy was turning to the U.S. firm of McDonnell Douglas for help in developing a new maintenance program.

A Hawker Siddeley spokesman said: "We have heard of occasions when Harriers have been intended to fly 30 or 40 sorties a day during exercises but end up by flying almost 60."

"If the aircraft is to be flown like this, then there is bound to be a spare parts problem. It is a problem which has come about simply because the aircraft is so good and can respond better than the Americans first thought."

Move Starts To Replace FBI's Kelley

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Griffin Bell, President-elect Jimmy Carter's nominee for attorney general, is searching outside the ranks of the FBI for a successor to FBI Director Clarence Kelley.

At the same time, Mr. Bell is attempting to avoid what could be a sticky political problem by offering to keep Mr. Kelley in some position in the FBI until October so that he can qualify for maximum pension benefits.

Mr. Kelley has said he does not intend to resign with the change in administrations and believes he is protected by a new law providing a 10-year term for FBI directors. However, Mr. Bell hopes to avoid a confrontation over that issue by persuading Mr. Kelley to resign and accept a senior advisory post until October.

Although Mr. Bell has not publicly acknowledged that he plans to replace Mr. Kelley, he has informed close associates and the FBI director himself.

Mr. Kelley reportedly expressed an interest in the offer, although it is not known whether he will resign the directorship voluntarily. Some members of Congress reportedly have urged that Mr. Carter retain him in the office.

"Staying on until October will mean a huge difference in Mr. Kelley's pension benefits," a Carter aide said. "It's a difference between about \$12,000 a year and more than \$30,000 a year."

Only about two officials in the FBI are among a list of more than a dozen persons being considered for the directorship, according to a Carter source, and there is little likelihood that either will be given the post.

"Judge Bell is looking for someone who will represent a break with the past," one of his advisers said. "He wants to give the FBI a fresh start and restore the public's confidence in the bureau."

Even before the announcement of his own appointment was made three weeks ago, Mr. Bell, with Mr. Carter's blessing, tried to persuade U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson of Montgomery, Ala., to take the FBI post. Judge Johnson declined because of financial considerations.

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Ethiopia Troops Cross Into Sudan

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Almost 100 government soldiers in the troubled northern province of Eritrea have taken refuge in the Sudan, it was officially announced here yesterday.

The National Defense Ministry said the unit in the border town of Karama had run short of supplies and had crossed into the Sudan on Thursday.

The Sudan news agency in Khartoum reported that the soldiers had sought refuge after a battle with guerrillas of the secessionist Eritrean People's Liberation Front.

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Cuban Exile Leader Is Murdered in Miami

MIAMI, Jan. 9 (UPI).—A leader of the Bay of Pigs Veterans' Association in the Cuban exile community here was assassinated Friday as he left his home and started walking toward his car.

Juan Feryera, about 50, former president of the 3500 Brigade, was shot twice in the chest and died two hours later in a hospital. A police spokesman said neighbors heard the gunfire and then saw an automobile speeding off, with one or more men in it.

Plane Hit Mountain

Bodies of Sinatra's Mother, 3 Others Found in Wreckage

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 9 (AP).—The bodies of singer Frank Sinatra's mother and three other persons were found today in the wreckage of a small private jet that crashed near here Thursday, authorities said.

The plane slammed into the ridge on Thursday after taking off from Palm Springs on a flight to Las Vegas where Mr. Sinatra's mother, 83-year-old Natalie (Dolly) Sinatra, was going to watch her son's opening show at Caesars Palace.

Sheriff Frank Bland said that, after the bodies were discovered, "We just talked to the Sinatra family attorney and he said they had expected it."

Along with Mrs. Sinatra, those in the plane were identified as pilot Donald Weir, 36, and co-pilot Jerold Foley, 43, both of Las Vegas.

Frank Sinatra Jr. had told newsmen that he believed a fourth person aboard was Mrs. Anthony Carboni, a friend of his grandmother.

Authorities said that the bodies would be flown to Palm Springs, where Sinatra has a home, for positive identification. A spokesman said the bodies were found in the fuselage of the plane and "scattered around it."

Sheriff's spokesman Ron Hazzard said that the wreckage had been discovered this morning.

Near Crest of Ridge

An Associated Press photographer who viewed the site by helicopter said the plane slammed into a mountain only 50 to 100 feet below the crest of a ridge.

"There were small pieces of wreckage around," said the photographer, Walt Zeboski. "The largest piece was about eight feet long."

He said the wreckage appeared to be in a direct line from Palm Springs airport, about 25 miles to the southwest, where the plane had taken off Thursday evening.

Mr. Hazzard said authorities dropped a rescue team at the site, along the east slope of the 10,000-foot ridge of 11,502-foot Mount San Geronimo, southern California's highest peak.

Strike Cripples British Airways

LONDON, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—British Airways today promised compensation for passengers of flights delayed from London Heathrow Airport after a three-day strike by baggage loaders which affected 5,000 weekend passengers.

A statement said workers who went on strike on Friday in a dispute over a special allowance for work on wide-bodied jets would be back on the job tomorrow following company-union peace proposals.

British Airways canceled all 20 of its outbound international services along with 14 incoming flights to Heathrow. European flights were not affected.

Meanwhile, Air France pilots are staging a 24-hour stoppage tomorrow.

8 Small Quakes Jolt San Francisco Region

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 9 (AP).—A "swarm" of small earthquakes rattled the San Francisco Bay region this weekend, awakening thousands of residents but causing little damage. There were no reports of injuries.

The University of California seismographic station here reported that the strongest of eight tremors occurred at 1:38 a.m. yesterday and measured 4.6 on the Richter scale, capable of causing moderate damage. The quake, centered between Berkeley and nearby Walnut Creek, was felt at the western edge of San Francisco, 25 miles away. The jolt was the strongest in this area since May 5, 1965, when a comparable earthquake hit Antioch, 35 miles northeast of Berkeley.

Two Americans Held in Israel Over Death

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Israeli police detained two Americans on suspicion of negligent homicide in the death of submarine diver Susan Adams of Tampa, Fla., U.S. Embassy sources said.

The two Americans—staff members of the American School at Boeblingen, West Germany—were released after questioning but ordered to stay in the southern resort town of Eilat for 30 days so police could pursue the investigation.

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REPORTEDLY, IT WORKS—A 12-foot wind turbine on a 13,000-foot mountain at Copper Mountain, Colo., supplies power for a television retransmitter. It reportedly supplies power at a cost of \$75,000 a year less than commercial sources and is the first such installation in the United States, according to Ray Bishop, designer of the system. No figure was given for the cost of the modern-day windmill.

9 of 10 U.S. Firms Affected Go Along With Arab Boycott

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (WP).—Nearly 9 out of 10 U.S. businesses that are approached go along in some way with the requirements of the Arab League economic boycott against Israel, according to an analysis by three Jewish organizations. The study is based on 886 reports filed with the Commerce Department in October.

Rumsfeld Says Missile Ready Despite Limits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has told Congress that the controversial Sparrow-3 air-to-air missile is combat-ready, even though it failed to meet all requirements.

"The judgment of the service military chiefs is that, despite limitations inherent in its design, the AIM-7F missile does meet Navy and Air Force mission requirements and is combat-effective," Mr. Rumsfeld said in letters to the chairman of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

Mr. Rumsfeld's action clears the way for resuming payments to Raytheon Co. for continued production of the missile, which would be mounted on the Air Force's new F-15 fighter and other craft.

However, while approving Sparrow-3 production out of this year's defense appropriation, Mr. Rumsfeld said the Pentagon will defer award of an additional contract for more of the missiles until the new secretary of defense, Harold Brown, has a chance to review the program.

Mr. Rumsfeld ordered payments on an \$82.1-million production contract halted last month when it was discovered that the Navy had awarded the contract without waiting for combat-ready certification of the weapon as ordered by Congress. In his letter, Mr. Rumsfeld called this a "regrettable error."

Hussein to Meet Sadat Thursday

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (AP).—King Hussein of Jordan will visit Egypt Thursday for talks with President Anwar Sadat, the Middle East News Agency reported today.

In a dispatch from Amman, the agency said King Hussein will meet Mr. Sadat in Aswan. He will be accompanied by Queen Alia, the report said.

The talks are expected to deal with Arab strategy in advance of a prospective peace conference with Israel. Topics would include Mr. Sadat's suggestion that a Palestinian state be linked to Jordan and Jordan's participation in the peace conference.

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Waiting for 28 Months

Russia Again Refuses to Give Visa to Wife of an American

By Christopher Wren

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (UPI)—In a sparsely furnished room of a drab Moscow communal apartment, Irina Astakhova McClellan waits, as she has for 28 months. She is waiting to join her husband, an American professor in Virginia, and her prospects in 1977 look as bleak as in 1975.

Other Russians sometimes refer to her pejoratively as "Amerikanka"—the American woman—though she has never seen the United States. She is consigned to the kind of isolation that is reserved for foreigners here, and she exists in a limbo between two increasingly unfamiliar worlds.

On Dec. 28, Mrs. McClellan was

summoned once more to the Office of Visas and Registrations, where the director, Vladimir Obidin, again refused her permission to leave for the United States. The rejection, her sixth, was accompanied by the same explanation. Her case was "complicated."

Her husband, Prof. Woodford McClellan, was again refused a tourist visa to visit her. But of greater concern to Mrs. McClellan was Mr. Obidin's instructions that she not visit his office during 1977 "because the answer would be negative."

Little Hope for 1978

She said: "I asked about 1978, and he said that he didn't know what it would be."

Mrs. McClellan, a 38-year-old blonde with delicate features and a gentle manner, met Prof. McClellan when he was leading a tour group in the Caucasus in 1972. He returned to the Soviet Union later as an exchange scholar, and they were allowed to marry in May, 1974.

But when his visa expired in August of that year, Prof. McClellan had to return to the University of Virginia, where he teaches Russian and Eastern European history. Mrs. McClellan was not allowed to leave with him. Two men at the visa office here told her that she needed a year to "clear" her mind, though of what information was never explained.

U.S. Embassy officials who have interceded on behalf of the McClellans say that they are baffled as to why Soviet authorities are keeping the couple apart. "We don't understand why they're being so tough on this case," a diplomat remarked. "They've never given us any reason why they're holding back."

U.S. Presents Hardship List

The McClellan case has become the most conspicuous involving marriages between Soviet and U.S. citizens. Mrs. McClellan and her 17-year-old daughter by a previous marriage are among 315 Soviet citizens carried on a hardship family-reunification list that the U.S. Embassy presented last August. So far, 10 of the individuals, representing four families, have been allowed to leave.

Earlier, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger promised to look into the matter, but even that has not brought results. After Mr. Kissinger returned home from his recent talks here last January, Mrs. McClellan said that he asked her husband not to raise the matter with the press, since Moscow had promised a decision in May. Mrs. McClellan was put off again in May and then once more in July, without explanation.

"Now I think Kissinger took a year and a half from my life, because we were quiet and he didn't do anything," Mrs. McClellan said.

She insists that she has no idea what secrets she is supposed to possess. Officials of the KGB, the state security apparatus, reminded her initially that she once worked for the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, a semi-official Soviet organization, in the early 1960s. She says that she was only a secretary there while she was going to night school.

Had Arranged Visits
When she and Prof. McClellan met, she was employed in the protocol section of the Institute of International Relations and World Economics, helping arrange visits by foreign scholars. She says that this was not secret work, though she was asked by authorities to inform on visitors, which she refused to do.

"I think the question lies in my husband and not in me," Mrs. McClellan supposed. "Though he is a history professor, he also lectured on the Soviet period, so maybe he's considered a Sovietologist." After she met him, she said, her superior warned her to break off the relationship because he was a spy. Because the job forbade her to associate with foreigners, she quit and then taught English in a school.

Mrs. McClellan resigned her school job in March, 1975, after the Office of Visas and Registrations promised her an exit visa in three weeks. But she was turned down again and has not worked regularly since. She and her daughter, Lena, live on the proceeds of her private English lessons and child-support payments from her former husband.

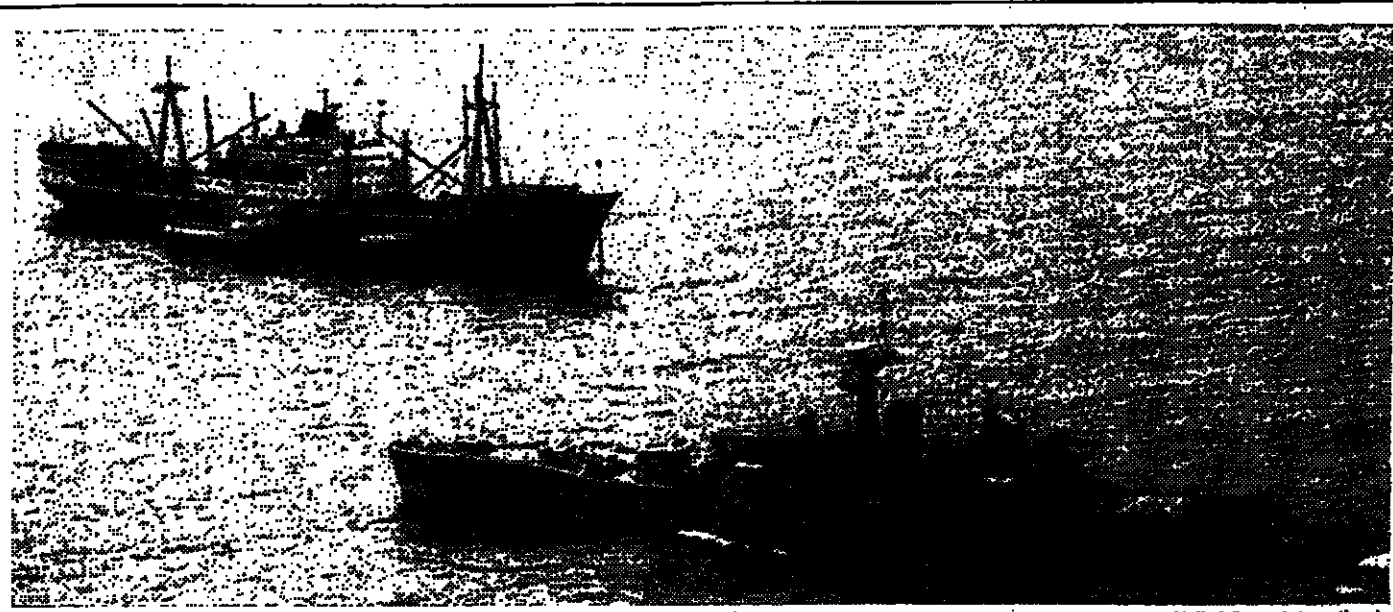
She said that she was against receiving money from her husband because Soviet customs took 35 per cent of it as tax.

She said that her daughter had been expelled as a leader of the Young Communist League and harassed at school because of her American stepfather.

"During these 2 1/2 years, my surroundings have changed greatly," Mrs. McClellan said. "I have lost old friends but I have met new ones who are not afraid of the state." She has found more in common with Soviet Jews who have sought to emigrate. Though she is not Jewish, she attends the local synagogue with them on Saturdays.

During the first year Prof. McClellan telephoned her once a week from Virginia. Now they talk on the first Sunday of each month.

Mrs. McClellan plans to appeal to Jimmy Carter after he takes office. Her husband assured her that Mr. Carter had promised greater emphasis on the humanitarian aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations.



WELL, IT'S LIKE THIS... British frigate Botheas moving in on the Soviet fishery ship Ivan Fyodorov which was anchored 80 miles off the east coast of Britain. The Soviet skipper told a British boarding party he did not know about the 200-mile British fishing limit that went into effect Jan. 1. The captain said his trawlers had almost fulfilled their sprat goal (840 tons) and would move 200 miles north in the North Sea in search of cod. No disciplinary action by British was reported, apparently the Soviet vessels could leave.

Talking to Cows Boosts Yields, Briton Reports

LONDON, Jan. 9 (UPI)—

Dairy farmers who want more milk from their cows should pat them, sing to them or even swear at them, but never ignore them, according to a British agricultural scientist.

A four-year survey of 50 herds showed that cows with higher yields had "cowmen" who talk to their cows, pat them and go up to them in the fields," Dr. Martin Sealbrook of Nottingham University said.

More than half the farmers surveyed swore at their animals and one in 50 sang to them as well, Dr. Sealbrook said.

He said that dairy farmers who talked to their animals secured a milk yield about one-twelfth higher than those who seldom spoke and those who patted their animals obtained about one-tenth more milk than those who did not.



OWL'S PERCH—A snowy owl on a pier at Portland, Maine. The arctic owl often winters in northern United States.

Rabin Says Plan By Sadat Shows 'Slight Nuance'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (Reu-

ters)—Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, in an interview broadcast Friday, described as a "slight nuance" Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's proposal that a new Palestinian state be linked to Jordan.

Mr. Sadat's suggestion, in a Dec. 29 interview in The Washington Post, was regarded by some observers as a possible way of meeting Israel's demand that any Palestinian homeland should be part of Jordan rather than an independent state on Israeli borders.

But asked whether the proposal represented a significant shift in Egypt's position, Mr. Rabin said: "Not at all. I believe that basically Sadat's position about what should be the terms of an overall settlement have not been changed. I have seen a slight nuance in what he said."

Anchored Foreign Freighters Are Targets Pirates Board, Loot Ships Off Nigeria Ports

By John Darnton

LAGOS, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Shipping in the bights of Benin and Biafra, the treacherous waters off the Nigerian coast that were provided for three centuries by slave-traders, sea-dogs and buccaners, has once again fallen prey to pirates.

Foreign freighters waiting for berths in three major harbors are coming under increasing attack from thieves who hide out in a labyrinth of lagoons and swoop down in motorized dugout canoes. Often chancing war songs and brandishing cutlasses, the pirates storm the anchored ships in bands of 25 to 30. They sometimes toss up grappling hooks to mount the larger vessel and, shunting up the sides, overwhelm the crew and loot the cargo of everything from electric irons to bolts of imported fabric.

Within hours, the booty finds its way to Lagos shops and streets, where it is hawked by women and children peddlers at black-market prices.

"I know the thing sounds funny," a shipping executive said. "Visions of Bluebeard and all that. But it's a serious business. I mean, how can I tell my home office we lost a fourth of our shipment to a bunch of pirates? They'd call me back for psychiatric consultation."

The problem has become so severe that foreign embassies have made official protests to the Nigerian government. Some explain now refuse to call at Lagos port and in one case, according to the Danish Embassy, the crew of a Danish vessel threatened mutiny if it were ever ordered to return.

The military government last week vowed strong action to combat what it called "the incidence of sea piracy." It announced a dusk-to-dawn curfew in the harbors of Lagos, Port Harcourt and Calabar, and warned that any unauthorized craft would be shelled by navy patrols.

Countries whose ships were reported to have been boarded include Greece, Finland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands. No U.S. ships have been raided.

Last November, following a

skirmish in which two soldiers and a policeman were killed, the authorities sprung a surprise attack upon the pirates' nest at Ogogoro, an old fishing village in the center of Lagos Harbor. The village was burned but the pirates simply retreated to caves, among the swamps.

In Lagos, a city accustomed to unconventional goings-on, the piracy has become the talk of the town.

An importer of fireworks tells of his astonishment upon seeing his goods on sale in central Lagos—days before his ship was scheduled to be unloaded.

Although assaults have been carried out against ships as large as 15,000 tons, the most frequent victims are smaller vessels, especially the Dutch "coasters" under 300 tons whose crews number 8 to 10 and whose treasuries are closer to the water line.

Inside Information
Noting that the pirates seem well informed about the ships' movements, some shippers are convinced that they are receiving inside information from the Port Authority. "They always seem to know what cargo we're carrying. What does that sound like to you?" a shipper said.

In an attack last month in which a Ghanaian ship lost 8,000 cartons of beer, some of the crew members were apparently arrested by the police as possible accomplices.

Lagos wharves have long had a reputation as a place where goods disappear. Last year, robbers dug a tunnel from a lagoon directly into a warehouse so that they could load their canoes in subterranean privacy. Last month, an entire section of the Lagos wharf mysteriously burned down amid widespread looting.

Inflation is higher than 40 per cent here, and unemployment also is high. The cities are crowded with newcomers bent on making fast money, and everywhere there is the enticing sight of luxury items imported under an oil bonus.

Statistics are unavailable, but newspaper and word-of-mouth reports also suggest an upsurge in armed robberies by gangs of "bandits" that roam the countryside. Special tribunals have been set up to try them and those found guilty are executed by firing squads.

According to the government, the bandits often masquerade as army men, complete with vehicles painted army green. As a result, the government has just decreed that no private citizen is allowed to own a green car, starting last Friday.

Our repainting shops are doing a brisk business.

Arab-African Summit Set in Cairo March 7

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—The first Arab-African summit conference will be held in Cairo on March 7. Arab League officials said here.

The officials said that league secretary-general Mahmoud Elad received a message from the secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, William E. Robinson, conveying the OAU's approval of the date.

London Stores January Sales Calendar

| Oxford Street: | 1st Day | Finishes |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Debenhams | 29 Dec. | 12 Jan. (clearance sale) |
| John Lewis | 29 Dec. | 12 Jan. |
| Selfridges | 29 Dec. | 12 Jan. |
| Regent Street: | Ladies: 29 Dec. | Week to 10 days |
| Ascham Road | 29 Dec. | Week to 10 days |
| Debenhams & Jones | 29 Dec. | Week to 10 days |
| Jasper | 29 Dec. | Week to 10 days |
| Liberty | 29 Dec. | Week to 10 days |
| Swire & Edgar | 29 Dec. | Week to 10 days |
| Utility | 29 Dec. | Week to 10 days |
| Utility (Crisis) | 29 Dec. | Week to 10 days |
| Piccadilly: | 1st Day | Finishes |
| Barbours | 1 Jan. | 12 Jan. |
| Stewart | 1 Jan. | 12 Jan. |
| Knightsbridge: | 1st Day | Finishes |
| Harrods | 1 Jan. | 12 Jan. |
| Harvey Nichols | 1 Jan. | 12 Jan. |
| Peter Jones | 1 Jan. | 12 Jan. |
| Selfridges | 1 Jan. | 12 Jan. |
| Bond Street: | 1st Day | Finishes |
| Farfetch | 1 Jan. | 12 Jan. |
| Wills & Sons | 1 Jan. | 12 Jan. |
| Wills & Sons | 1 Jan. | 12 Jan. |

Obituaries

William Gropper, Cartoonist, Social Realist Painter in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI)—William Gropper, 76, a cartoonist and social realist painter, died Thursday of a heart ailment at a hospital in Manhattan.

Mr. Gropper's paintings, like his editorial cartoons, showed the acid of social protest. They were often compared to the works of the art world's best-known satirists, such as Honoré Daumier and George Grosz.

Mr. Gropper was the son of poor Jewish immigrants, born in New York, and he never forgot his roots. "I'm from the old school, defending the underdog," he once wrote.

In "American Art of Our Century," Lloyd Goodrich wrote that Mr. Gropper was a leader of the social school, which was born of the Depression and Hitler's rise to power in Germany, and included such artists as Gross, Ben Shahn and Philip Evergood.

"Edge and Intensity"

"Their veteran was William Gropper," Mr. Goodrich said, "long a radical cartoonist, whose strong convictions gave edge and intensity to his drawings."

A more sophisticated artist than most cartoonists, he also presented his ideas in paintings that had the forceful imagery of his graphic work, and an added element of evocative symbolism.

Mr. Gropper's work can be found in such places as the offices of the Sotheby Corp. in New York and the Department of the Interior here. They can also be seen in the Phillips Collection and the Library of Congress here, and in most major museums across the country.

Adolf-Fritz Guhl

BERLIN, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Adolf-Fritz Guhl, 59, chief conductor of the Leipzig Radio Symphony Orchestra, died Friday, the East German news agency ADN reported yesterday.

Mr. Guhl had made himself a name in the music world as an interpreter of works by contemporary composers, especially those of Hanns Eisler, ADN said.

Herbert van Huellen

KREFELD, West Germany, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Herbert van Huellen, 70, died yesterday.

William Pawley Dies; U.S. Ex-Ambassador

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 9 (AP)—William Pawley, 80, a former U.S. ambassador and aviation expert who established airlines in several countries, has died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound, the police said.

Mr. Pawley, in failing health in recent years, was pronounced dead at a local hospital Friday. He had been in Miami Beach since the Flying Tigers, the volunteer group that fought for General Chiang Kai-shek against the Japanese. In 1945, he was named U.S. ambassador to Peru and served as ambassador to Brazil from 1946 until 1949.

2 Flee to W. Germany

ESCHWEIG, West Germany, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Two young East German men fled to the West today across the mine-infested demarcation line.

Len, 66, the president of the Association of German Metal Industry Employers, died Friday.

Lando Ferretti

ROME, Jan. 9 (AP)—Sen. Lando Ferretti, 81, a former press spokesman for Mussolini and a former president of the Italian Olympic Committee, died yesterday.

After the fall of Fascism, Sen. Ferretti joined the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement. He had been a member of Parliament since 1948.

Dino Basaldella

UDINE, Italy, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Dino Basaldella, 67, who along with his late brothers Mirko and Afro was among Italy's best known modern sculptors, died Friday.

Charles Friend

LONDON, Jan. 9 (UPI)—British film producer Charles Friend, 67, who produced "The Cruel Sea" and "Scott of the Antarctic" among his greatest successes, died yesterday.

Swedes Report Near-Collisions, Blame U.S. Jets

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9 (UPI)—The Swedish Civil Aviation authority has told the U.S. Embassy that U.S. reconnaissance jets almost collided with civilian jet liners in two incidents over the Baltic Sea Sept. 26.

Department head Aske Gustafsson said Friday that a U.S. C-135 jet, the military version of the Boeing 707, flew without permission in a civilian air corridor over the island of Gotland and jeopardized air safety. The near-collisions were with Japan Air Lines and Panair craft, he said.

And Wednesday, newspapers said, another U.S. military jet roared past a Soviet Aeroflot jet only 100 yards from its nose, northwest of Gotland.

In Washington, the Air Force Friday denied that one of its planes had narrowly missed a Soviet airliner. A C-135 transport that conducts electronic surveillance missions near the Soviet Union had been operating over the Baltic, a spokesman said but added:

"The aircraft did not violate international flight rules nor the airspace of any sovereign nation bordering on the Baltic Sea. The crew of the U.S. aircraft had the Soviet airliner in sight for some 15-20 nautical miles and did not consider the situation hazardous."

War Photographer Is a Suicide in Italy

ROME, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—War photographer Emilio Jacobucci, best known for his work in Vietnam and Cambodia, has committed suicide at his home here, police said yesterday.

Mr. Jacobucci, 35, who spent six years in Vietnam working for the Italian television network, The New York Times and Newsweek magazine, hanged himself in the basement of his home. Friends said he had been depressed since returning to Italy from Southeast Asia a year ago.

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Policeman Is Arrested In Wrong-Poison Case

LAHN, West Germany, Jan. 9

(UPI)—The city prosecutor announced Friday the arrest of a 59-year-old policeman on suspicion of poisoning his 5-year-old granddaughter in an attempt to kill his wife.

The prosecutor's office said the girl died after eating a chocolate filled with insect poisoning from a box of candy policeman Heinrich Jahn gave his 53-year-old wife.

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Euromarket**The Calendar of New Issues Shows a Sharp Drop From 1976**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 9 (REUTERS).—To the amusement of professional operators in the Euromarket, the calendar of new issues remains relatively bare. The value of issues announced so far this year totals about \$72 million—a mere shadow of the \$2 billion floated in January 1976.

Summers of an impending heavy flow of new announcements continue to circulate, but it is extremely unlikely that the month's volume will come anywhere near matching the year ago month's as many bankers had been predicting.

To some analysts, the paucity of issues throws into question how well founded are the expectations for a revival in business spending this year. But others say that is a false issue; they point out that even public borrowing will need to be reduced to help finance the national balance-of-payments deficits.

Basically, they say, once the current decline in interest rates bottoms out, the cost of money is likely to remain stable for a considerable period before moving up sharply. And this means that potential borrowers risk very little, in terms of higher costs, by waiting but can gain substantially if in the meantime interest rates continue to decline.

The action in the money markets last week gave little indication of what is in store. To some extent, the markets are still

distorted by the seasonal year-end rush by companies to borrow cash to dress up the annual reports. Another important factor yet to be assessed is how the \$30-billion program of tax cuts and public spending proposed by President-elect Jimmy Carter will impact on the Federal Reserve's monetary policy.

The cost of day-to-day money in New York ended the week at 5 1/8 per cent, a bit higher than most dealers had been anticipating. In the Eurodollar market, the cost of three and six-month funds eased an eighth of a point during the week to 5 1/8 and 5 3/8 bid, respectively, while the one-month rate advanced by 1/16 to 5 1/16 and the one-year rate was stable at 5 1/8.

The bond market itself was edgy and there was a considerable amount of profit-taking in the secondary market early in the week. But this was short-lived, dealers report, due to the very tight calendar of new issues. The sell-off in the New York bond market was sharper and it remains to be seen whether New York is overly pessimistic or the Euromarket is unduly optimistic.

All of the new issues on offer here appear to be going quite well. Sumitomo Heavy Industries will undoubtedly price its \$20-million, seven-year loan at a premium—in the area of 100 1/2 to 100 3/4. A further cut in the 8-per-cent coupon, down from the 8 1/4 per cent initially in-

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—Grain futures prices rose slightly last week on the nation's major exchanges, but livestock futures closed weaker.

The advances in grains came in mixed and fairly active trading. The rise was linked with the bitter cold and snow that hit at parts of the southwestern United States, where the winter wheat crop is in the ground, and in the Upper Plains area.

Another buying factor in grains and to a degree at midweek in livestock futures, was a statement attributed to U.S. Agriculture Under Secretary Richard E. Bell before a National Egg Producers group in Florida. Mr. Bell said that farmers were not likely to produce crops of near record proportion in 1977 because sub-oil moisture will be inadequate.

Gains were rather sharp in the distant 1977 and 1978 contracts, as buyers flocked to get some of the action. Sellers were scarce, many times in corn, wheat, oats and soybeans. At week's end, deferred options were, in m.c.s. cases, higher than nearby months. The rise in soybean meal prices was associated with trade talk of an improved demand abroad for the product. Also, many traders thought the inclement weather would bring about expanded use of meal for livestock.

Soy oil trade was moderately active and mixed, but support was not sustained. Feed broker trade was at best, slow. Price moves in broilers were generally linked with red meat futures.

When trade had ended Friday, for the first full week of activity of the new year, soybeans were 5 to 17 cents a bushel higher, January 7.12; corn was 4 1/2 to 7 cents higher, March 2.61; oats advanced 4 1/4 to 5 3/4 cents higher, March 1.73 3/4; wheat was 3/4 to 1 3/4 cents higher, March 2.79; soybean meal was \$3.00 to \$8.00 per ton higher, January 210.20; soybean oil was 30 points lower to \$5 (nearly 1/2 cent a pound) higher, January 20.63; and feed broilers were 22 points lower to 65 higher (2/3 cent of a pound higher), January 38.70.

Live cattle futures fell as much as \$2.70 a hundredweight. The cash market was rather listless and demand was thin. Live hog futures fell \$1 a hundredweight on the weakness in cattle and a belief that marketings will rise in future months, pork belly futures, down 220 points, appeared to follow the moves in hogs. Shell egg trade improved. Wholesale prices eased a little, however, bringing some sellers into futures. Cold weather influenced buyers.

dedicated, is not being considered. Another candidate for premium pricing is SKP's \$30-million, 10-year offering carrying a coupon of 8 per cent.

Although there had been initial grumbling about the terms on Eurofina's \$50-million loan being insufficiently generous, the seven-year loan carrying a 7 1/2-per-

cent coupon is reported to be well received.

The only issue that appears not to be benefiting from the buoyant market conditions is the \$100-million "private placement" for Imperial Chemical Industries. The 10-year loan carrying a cou-

Continued on Page 13, Col. 1

The U.S. Economic Scene**Carter Taking Post With Economy on Upswing**

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—"Jimmy Carter is a lucky man. He'll be coming into office with some good, brisk economic winds at his back." So said a prominent economist last week.

"The President-elect hasn't made a false move yet in his appointments to the top economic jobs in his administration and his policy statements on taxes and spending and other things have tended to build confidence." That was the assessment of a leading Eastern banker.

With such reaction quite typical in the business and financial community, the 39th President of the United States will start his four-year term on Jan. 20 under highly favorable auspices. He has managed to win the respect and the support—though grudgingly in some cases—of a wide spectrum of the nation's society, including a constituency (businessmen and investors) that normally has only the mildest of cheers for the philosophy of Democratic administrations.

One of the most representative business viewpoints appeared in last month's report by the Committee for Economic Development, a private organization of 300 corporate chairmen and presidents. It recognized the possible need for a temporary tax reduction or rebate but said it favored a broad-based, and preferably permanent, tax reduction for both consumers and business to achieve "an enduring economic expansion."

The CED recommended that consideration be given to such measures as increased personal

income-tax exemptions, enlarged per capita tax credits, a rise in the (10-per-cent) investment tax credit for business and improved depreciation allowances.

Need for Reforms

Several of those points were endorsed last fall by Edgar Speer, chairman of the U.S. Steel Corp., and by other corporate executives since then. Mr. Speer told the incoming president that there was a great need for tax reforms providing faster depreciation of

productive equipment, a first-year write-off for pollution-abatement facilities, a permanent increase in the investment tax credit and elimination of double taxation on corporate dividends.

Charles Brown, vice-chairman and chief financial officer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., said that there were "fundamental forces at work that should provide a strong upward push for the economy this year," adding: "I hope the Carter ad-

ministration will bolster these encouraging trends with fiscal and monetary policies that will be conducive to continued expansion, such as a reasonable personal tax reduction and incentives for capital formation."

Late Friday, Mr. Brown said he "would have to reserve comment on the specifics of the Carter proposals until I have time to study them in detail."

The head of a New York bank said the same thing, adding the first reports made the package sound "rather complex."

A businessman who favors tax cuts for the consumer, Edgar Griffiths, president and chief executive officer of the RCA Corp., said in a statement:

"Although the economy has apparently resumed its recovery, I believe it can benefit from a tax cut in the magnitude of \$15 billion... whether the cut comes in the form of a rebate or lower rates is largely a matter of mechanics. I recognize that a tax cut invites the risk of increasing inflation but I would sooner take that risk than tolerate the high rates of unemployment in our cities today."

On the other side of the fence—to some extent—are such leading businessmen as Gabriel Hauge, chairman of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., and Heath Larry, vice-chairman of U.S. Steel and this year's chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers. Both are wary of increased federal spending or lower deficits that might exacerbate the inflationary problem. They would like to see the Carter administration concentrate on

(Continued on Page 13, col. 1)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT).—After closing out last year with a burst of strength, prices on both the stock market and the bond market promptly sank in the new year. It was a turnaround that caught most Wall Street analysts by surprise, particularly in view of the stock market's strong performance in the early January sessions of 1976 and last year.

"The only way I can explain this week's selloff in stocks is that people apparently wanted to nail down some profits early in 1977, following the market's virtually steady ascent in December," an analyst said. "Another factor that might have some investors nervous is the typical uncertainty confronting a post-election year."

For the record, the Dow Jones industrial average sank 21.52 points to close out its initial 1977 week at 883.13. Trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 114.7 million shares, compared with the previous week's 110.7 million shares.

While many big-name glamour and blue-chip issues encountered selling pressure, oil-and-gas stocks ranked among the market's better performers. Occidental Petroleum climbed to its highest price in more than a year, while smaller oil-and-gas stocks on the American Stock Exchange attracted buying interest.

The corporate bond market slumped for a different set of reasons. These included the growing new-issue calendar for this year, as additional companies planned financings as a result of recent low interest costs. A double-A rated utility bond, priced at midweek to yield 7.625 per cent, failed to attract buyers and sank sharply on Friday when it was released from syndicate restrictions.

Over-Counter Market

| Sales In | 100s High | Low | Last | Chg |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----|
| Am Blom | 29 | 214 2/3 | 214 2/3 | 0 |
| Am Bldg | 115 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Bldg | 115 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Bldg | 115 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Bldg | 115 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Bldg | 115 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Bldg | 115 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Bldg | 115 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Bldg | 115 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Bldg | 115 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 0 |

| Sales In | 100s High | Low | Last | Chg |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----|
| Am Tels | 30 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Tels | 30 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Tels | 30 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Tels | 30 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Tels | 30 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Tels | 30 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Tels | 30 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Tels | 30 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Tels | 30 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Tels | 30 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 0 |

| Sales In | 100s High | Low | Last | Chg |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----|
| Am Tels | 30 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 0 |
| Am Tels | 30 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 0 |
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Over-Counter Market

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Chicago Options Table

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OLC

U.S. \$20,000,000

Orient Leasing (Caribbean) N.V.

8½ per cent. Guaranteed Notes due 1983

Orient Leasing Co., Ltd. and The Sanwa Bank, Limited

Daewa Europe N.V. Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Banque Nationale de Paris
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Merrill Lynch International & Co. Orion Bank Limited
Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited

Alshli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) A. E. Ames & Co. Limited Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Arab Bank (Overseas) Ltd.
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L. Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K. Arnold and S. Reichmeyer, Inc.
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited Banca Commerciale Italiana Banca del Gottardo Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banca delle Svizzera Italiana Banco di Roma Bank Julius Bär & Co. AG The Bank of Bermuda, Ltd.
Bank Gutzwiler, Kurz, Bungenzer (Overseas) Limited Bank Leu International Limited Bank Mees & Hope NV The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Bankers Trust International Limited Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (S.A.I.L.) Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A. Banque Rothschild Banque de l'Union Européenne
Barclays Bank International Limited Baring Sarau Multinational Limited Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale Bayerische Vereinsbank Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations Cazenove & Co. Chase Manhattan Limited
Citicorp International Group Commercialbank Aktiengesellschaft Continental Illinois Limited Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Industriel et Commercial Crédit Lyonnais Crédit Suisse White, Wolf Limited Creditanstalt-Bankverein Credito Italiano
Dei-Lchi Kangkai Bank Nederland N.V. Daiwa Securities (HK) Limited DBS-Daiwa Securities International Limited
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab Den norske Creditbank Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank The Development Bank of Singapore Limited
Dewaz & Associated International S.C.S. Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Euroimobiliare S.p.A.-Compagnia Europea Internobank European Banking Company Limited First Boston (Europe) Limited
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited Fijit Kleiwort Benson Limited Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Greenlands Incorporated Hambro-Mitral Limited Hambros Bank Limited HBI Samuel & Co. Limited E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.
IBJ International Limited Japan International Bank Limited Jardine Fleming & Company Limited Kasellia-Osaka-Paukiki
Kjøbenhavn's Handelsbank Kleinwort, Benson Limited Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgaise Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) Kuwait International Investment Company S.A.L.
Mitsubishi Bank S.A. - Samuel Messing & Co. Limited Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited Morgan Stanley International
New Japan Securities Co. Limited The Nihko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd. Nippon Bank International
The Nippon Kangyo Bank Overseas Securities Co. Ltd. Nissans Europe N.V. Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Sal Oppenheim Jr. & Co.
Österreichische Länderbank Osaka Securities Co. Ltd. Pwa Asian Finance Limited Petrobrask, Van Campenhou, Kempen S.A.
Fierzon, Hekling & Fierzon N.V. FKBankus Privatbanken Aktieselskab N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Rothschild Bank AG Salomon Brothers International Limited Bargo Securities Co. Ltd. J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co. Limited
Schroders & Chartered Limited Skandinaviska Enskilda Bank Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
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Société Générale de Banque, S.A. Strauss, Turnbull & Co. Sumitomo Finance International Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited Taipe Kuo Finance Hongkong Limited Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc. Tinkins & Rukhsda Uchikawa Bank AG Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises-U.B.A.F.
Veritas- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft T. Vanobel & Co. S. G. Warburg & Co. Westley Limited
Wendendeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Wood Gundy Limited Yamashita International (Europe) Limited Yasuda Securities Co. Ltd.

December, 1976

الشبكة الترنسية للأسيوط والقاهرة

NOTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDERS

The Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz (S.T.E.G.) is in the process of soliciting international bids leading to an order placement for a technical study in addition to the furnishing and transport of the material necessary to reinforce the 11 existing H.T./M.T. stations and to the construction of three new stations of H.T./M.T. as well as 300 km of lines (225 KV, 150 KV and 90 KV).

Contractors desiring to submit their bids may withdraw the tender files from the head office of the S.T.E.G. (Equipment Division, 38 Rue Kemal Ataturk - Tunis (TUNISIA) or request to have them mailed as of January 3, 1977.

The date for opening the bids is set for March 2, 1977, at 4 p.m.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading in 1976

New York Stock Exchange Trading in 1976

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New Issue

U.S. \$70,000,000
AB Götaverken

U.S. \$40,000,000 8% Guaranteed Notes due 1982
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Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extr.
Banque Internationale du Luxembourg S.A.
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Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
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Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
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Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Girozentrale
—Deutsche Kontorbank—
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Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
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Aktiengesellschaft
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Eurotrading Limited
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Spahnbankers Bank
Strauss, Turabel & Co.
Sumitomo Finance International
Svenska Alliansen
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Limited
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Weisscredit Trade and Investment Bank
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New Issue

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African

Observer

Reassuring Business

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I wanted to reassure business. It was civic duty. The business of America is business, said Calvin Coolidge, and the business of Americans is reassuring business.

One of the first things every new president must do is reassure business, and President-elect Jimmy Carter has been busy reassuring business ever since the ballots were counted two months ago. It is good to see him doing his bit to help business overcome its doubts and insecurities, but it leaves little time for other well wishes to get in during visiting hours.

"I'm very sorry," said the man at the club when I arrived to issue reassurances, "but business is tied up just now being reassured by Mr. Carter."

Would one care to leave a message? One would. "Business, you've got what it takes in my book," I wrote, and had it sent in.

The next day the Dow Jones average went over 1,000. Carter and I had done a pretty good job, although both of us knew that within a day or two all our work could be undone and business could slip back into the dumps without warning.

What accounts for business's constant need of reassurance? It seems to suffer from the adolescent's social social insecurity, which sends it into fits of despondency at the slightest hint of disagreement in the air. The financial pages read like the psychiatric chart of an acute neurotic.

The Federal Reserve Board speaks, and business plunges into a spell of the blues. The board speaks again, and business is giddy with delight. Another word from the board and business lapses into dark suspicion. "Business Cautious on Fed Move" say the headlines.

This is the signal that business needs to be reassured, to be told, "Dear old business, do not be blue; if the Fed signals caution, good news from the Commerce Department cannot be far behind."



Baker

partment does indeed announce a rise in the leading economic indicators, business picks its chin from the floor. "There is rising confidence in business," report the psychiatrists of the financial pages, "occasioned by the announcement of a one point percentage rise in the leading economic indicators."

In a normal neurotic, this injection of economic serum would suffice to withstand the next day's despicable behavior by the Treasury. "Treasury says inflation still unchecked," groans poor old business, all its confidence ebbing away. One struggles to reassure it with fresh retail sales figures and sees the old confidence soar, only to be shot down again by news from abroad.

One would think, from these emotional vacillations, that business was a plain girl with some terrified of not being invited to the prom. If business was not so constantly courted by all the big men on campus.

Electron returns produce extreme emotional responses in business. If A is elected, business experiences a surge of confidence. If B is elected, business shuts itself up at the club and listens to the confidence crack. What is the confidence of the electron? "Loss of confidence."

What is the back, confronting victorious candidate B? "He must move swiftly to reassure business." He must go to the club. "Feeling pretty low today, business?" "Nobody loves me. I'm going to slash my sales."

Candidate B, of course, always turns out to be just as fond an admirer of business as candidate A would have been. This is why business's dip in the slough of despond is so irrational. In a country where both political parties are conservative and dedicated to the good health of big capital, it would require a startling trip through the ethics of history to find a politician who did not take the reassuring of business as one of his primary tasks.

Of course, if candidate B hurts the confidence of business more than candidate A, then candidate B must do more than candidate A to reassure business that it truly is all right in his book. Carter has done the usual amount of reassuring that it will be business as usual in Washington, and the president's reassurance is gratifying rise in confidence.

I 'Walk on Mysteries'—Isaac Bashevis Singer

By Kenneth Turan

"The longer I lived the more I understood that there were really no lies. Underneath doesn't happen is dreamed at night. It happens to one if it doesn't happen to another, tomorrow if not today, or a century hence if not next year. What difference can it make?"

—From "Gimpel the Fool," by Isaac Bashevis Singer.

NEW YORK (WP)—"I have a Yiddish typewriter which is very capricious and highly critical," says Isaac Bashevis Singer. "If this typewriter doesn't like the story, it refuses to work. I don't go to a man to correct it; I know it. I get a good idea the machine will make peace with me again. I don't believe my own words saying this, but I've had the experience so many times that I'm really astonished. But the typewriter is 42 years old. It should have a mind of its own."

Isaac Singer is a birdlike man with sparse, wispy white hair and nervous hands which fold and unfold as he talks. His dark blue suit enhances the gravity of 72 years, but there is something in his manner, a bite, a sharpness, which says this man is hardly as innocent as he looks.

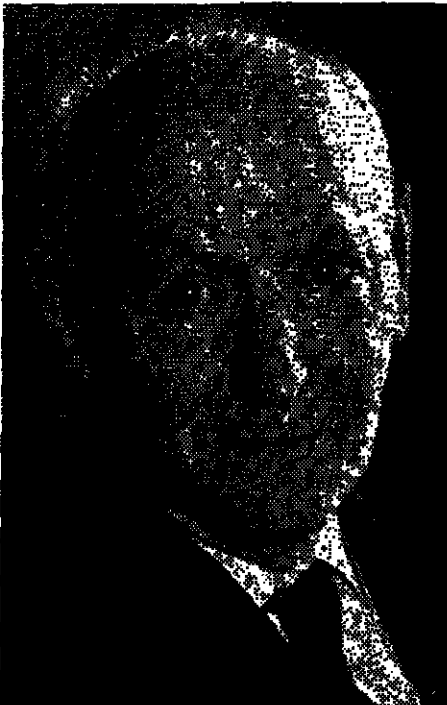
Called simply "the greatest writer of today" by Rebecca West, lauded by fellow writers as diverse as Kenneth Rexroth and Susan Sontag, and nominated for a Nobel Prize by Edmund Wilson, Singer in his work turns strongly against the grain of both the Yiddish and modern novel. Associated with the small communities of Eastern Europe, he has lived in New York for more years than in his native Poland. He is a two-time winner of the National Book Award.

"I don't even think that I am famous now, but if you say so, whom I say so," he says. "Today, to be famous, you have to be a Frank Sinatra."

Writing in Yiddish for a Yiddish-speaking audience, Singer did not really register on the American literary consciousness until Saul Bellow's translation of "Gimpel the Fool" appeared in the Partisan Review in 1953. Nearly 50 years old, he suddenly found himself discovered as a new figure on the fiction scene.

I had many years of complete privacy and they didn't do me any damage," he says wryly. "I never became bitter. I understood that when a young man begins to write the whole world is not going to embrace him immediately as they do in this country. Here when a young man writes two stories which make sense they celebrate him already as a genius. A young man sometimes loses his head, he really thinks he's God's gift to humanity."

Though he collaborates on translation to such an extent that translations have been made of his English, Singer still writes everything out in Yiddish, in long-hand, generally on a piece of hard card-



Isaac Bashevis Singer

board that "I put on my knee and scribble on."

In 50 years, Singer has produced an enormous body of work—healthy chunks of it remain untranslated. He has done everything from memoirs to journalism to children's books, but his world emerges most clearly in novels like "The Slave," "Satan in Goray" and "The Magician of Lublin" as well as in short story collections like "Gimpel the Fool."

He writes with exact definition and plausibility of demons and dybbuks, of surly peasants and agonized rabbis, of lust and impotence, of death, starvation and ecstasy. "In my stories," he has written, "it is just one step from the study house to sexuality and back again," and his full-bodied treatment of sex has in fact drawn cheers from the likes of Henry Miller. Critic Irving Buehler calls him "a conservative sensibility" and writes that "this fictional world is so jammed with the dead that living does not appear to be any room for the living."

Singer describes himself as both "a skeptic and a mystic." Though a constant, inveterate questioner, he feels "the very fact that I exist is a mystery to me. I may not believe what is written in the holy books, but I feel the mysteries of creation are right near me. I walk on mysteries."

And though he considers himself religious, if not observant, he admits that "for the Orthodox Jews I am a nonbeliever. I like to write about sex and love, which is not kosher to the Orthodox people. I believe in God but I don't believe that God wants man to run away completely from pleasure. If he has created man and

women with a great desire to love and be loved, there must be something in it. It cannot be all bad. Love and sex are the things which give life some value, some zest. Miserable as flesh and blood is, it is still the best you can get."

Despite this appeal for passion, Isaac Singer is a gentle man, a vegetarian for the past 14 years because "the truth is, all my life I felt terribly guilty about eating meat. I felt I can't speak of decency, mercy and all these nice things while breaking animals that way. People always ask me, 'How do you get protein?' and I say, 'Who says one needs protein? That's only in the books.'"

If Singer can be tolerant and gentle, he also can be uncompromising, as when he turns to the subject of modern fiction.

"I don't see great writers in this century," he says. Stylized like Nabokov do not excite him, and neither do American novelists Philip Roth and E. L. Doctorow. "The modern writer is so eager to be profound, to be symbolic, to show off his greatness, that the reader cannot enjoy him anymore. Never before in the history of literature have the readers been so fooled, so hypnotized against their will, to call mediocrity greatness. The net result is that we have many so-called celebrities, but there is nothing to celebrate."

So when Singer wants to read a good book, he goes back to Tolstoy and Dostoevsky, the people he calls "the masters," the people in whose footsteps he is still anxious to follow. "The masters were all great storytellers, and they wrote in a very clear way, they tried their best to be clear," he explains.

"Language is made to communicate, it has to make itself understood, not to become a mystery which has to be explained by other language."

"Look at the Bible. The Bible is not obscure, it is wonderfully clear. Yet I'm sure that when Moses came down from Mt. Sinai, the intellectuals of his time said, 'For this he had to go up to heaven? Couldn't he have brought us something more profound?' But heaven is not interested in phony statements," and neither, obviously, is Singer.

He is convinced that whatever popularity he has results from his firm adherence to the tradition of story telling—"I don't hide behind puns, metaphors, symbols which mean nothing. And readers who get tired of these obscurities turn to me because at least they know what I am talking about."

"Children are my best readers, I only wish adults should behave in the same way," he says. "A child loves a story, you cannot give to a child a book without a story. He is an independent reader, he is not influenced by reviews because children do not read reviews. He is not influenced by authorities, you can tell a child God Almighty himself wrote a book and if the child does not like it he will reject it. Where do you get, among adults, such readers nowadays?"

PEOPLE: Omar Sharif Denies Reports of Marriage

Despite denials by Egyptian film star Omar Sharif, Cairo newspapers said Saturday that he and actress Suher Ramsi are married, or at least engaged, after a quick romance which began at a New Year's Eve party. The newspaper Al-Ahram called it "the quickest marriage of 1977."

But Sharif denied the story: "Nothing of the sort has happened. I do not plan to get married. This is nothing but a rumor."

Miss Ramsi, 30, said: "Omar is concealing the news because he does not want it to affect his other commitments. But it is true." She said she and Sharif celebrated their "engagement" with a wild party at her home, at which Sharif was so happy that he belittled.

If the wedding report is true, it would be the second marriage for Sharif, 45, and the fourth for Miss Ramsi. Sharif was married previously to Egyptian actress Fathi Hamama, who is acknowledged as the best in the Egyptian movie industry.

Miss Ramsi's previous husbands include an Egyptian musician, Mihdi Baker, a Saudi Arabian prince, Khalid bin Saud, and a Kuwaiti millionaire, Mohammed al-Mulla.

The British press had a new candidate Sunday for the hand of Prince Charles. The News of the World named Princess Marie Astrid, 23, of Luxembourg, as the new romantic interest. She is a Catholic while Charles will someday be head of the Church of England and must marry in that faith. The News of the World said this would not be a problem but royal sources have previously discouraged any effort to link Prince Charles' name to other Catholics, notably Princess Carolyn of Monaco, because of the religious hurdle.

Orson Welles, actor and director, became Orson Welles, raconteur and recluse, for what was billed as his first stage performance in 17 years, drawing an estimated 2,000 fans, many of college age, to Boston's Symphony Hall Friday night despite an all-day storm that dropped more than a foot of snow on the city.

Welles, 61, won standing ovations at the beginning and end of his appearance. He warned his audience that although his appearance was advertised as an evening of drama and music, he would simply tell stories and answer questions. He did just

that for 90 minutes—carrying a black cane and dressed in a black jacket, black trousers, black shirt, black boots and black necktie.

But when the audience called for him to read or recite, he gave in and recited—in a Yiddish accent—two speeches of Shylock and as an encore, he recited Mark Antony's funeral oration from "Julius Caesar." It said he had always wanted to play the role but never had.

President Jomo Kenyatta's brother-in-law, George Mathai, a former Roman Catholic priest married, soon Kenyatta's sister-in-law, Lady Njira Kenyatta, was given special dispensation by Pope Paul to marry to daughter of a veteran Kenyan politician. Kenyatta attended the ceremony in Nairobi's Catholic cathedral.

American evangelist Billy Graham, 55, headed to Sweden this weekend for a preaching campaign after his release from Rochester, Minn., hospital. May Clinic spokesmen said that phlebitis in Graham's left leg had been cleared up. Graham said he planned to begin a five-day evangelistic campaign in Sweden on Wednesday.

Former President Richard Nixon celebrated his 64th birthday on Sunday. It was his 11th birthday at his San Clemente, Calif., estate. Cass Pacific since his resignation Aug. 1974, in the wake of the Watergate scandal.

Abie Nathan, the self-styled Israeli peace campaigner, said his floating radio studio heading toward the Mediterranean, exactly one week after had transited the waterway the opposite direction.

A 26-year-old Parisienne, Cap d'Agde, France, Saturday a solitary cruise around the world aboard her 10.5-meter sloop, Brigitte Oudry said before leaving she was making "the trip" since for about two years a society that does not suit her. Among others she plans to visit the Seychelles, Rio de Janeiro, Sydney, Easter Island, the Falklands, Montevideo, Rio, Cape Town, Fort-de-France in Martinique, the Canaries and San Helena island, before returning to France at La Rochelle.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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